The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce that, in conjunction with Mr. WILLIAM BEALE, he has made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, supported by

Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot, Mdlle. Orgi, Mdlle. Sedlazek, Mdlle. Rita, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America),

Signor Mario, Signor Angelo Lutss, Signor Graziani, Signor Faliar, Signor Klimi, Signor Chierici, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profondo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c., &c.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi, Leader—Mr. Levy.

To Commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

The repertoire will include "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Trovatore" "Norma," "Maria," "I Don Giovanni," "Macbeth," and Gluck's celebrated "Orfeo and Euridice," which has caused so much sensation in London and Paris during the past season.

Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Re-engagement for Six Nights of Mr. CHARLES YOUNG, First Appearance of Mr. S. ARTAUD.
Every Evening the Renowned Herr Nicoio Deulin and his Talented Family.
On THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUG. 6,
The performances will commence with the celebrated Drama, entitled
THE OCEAN OF LIFE, OR EVERY INCH A SAILOR.

Mat Merrifon	Mr. C. Young.
Jemmy Jumble	Mr. S. Artaud.
The Honourable Isabella Morville	Miss A. Parker

After which
A NEW CHINESE BALLET DIVERTISEMENT,
By Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Family.
To be followed by the Original Burlesque, entitled
THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS, OR THE PRINCE, THE PIRATE, AND THE PEARL.

Mirza	Mr. Charles Young.
Selim	Miss A. Parker.

To be followed by the laughable Farce of
YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.

John Strong	Mr. S. Artaud.

To conclude with a New Grand Necromantic Ballet d'Action, arranged by Herr Deulin, entitled the
VAMPIRE FIEND.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal. 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
Sole Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY.
Managing Director—Mr. Ross Fraser.
On THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, August 6th, and during the Week, the Amusements will commence at half-past six o'clock, with a Grand Promenade, at which the Brass Band of the Establishment will attend, followed by
The performance of the Amusing Little Marionettes, and the astounding Gymnastic feats of the
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS,
Mr. JAMESON & FAMILY.
In the Concert Hall, at 8 o'clock, Mr. F. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic, will present selections from his popular Musical Entertainment "Begone, Dull Care." Mdlle. Martinez, in her graceful Dances, and Mr. Jameson and family in their chaste and elegant Drawing-room Entertainment, concluding each evening with a splendid display of Fireworks, under the direction of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.
Admission to the Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall 6d. extra.
Gates Open at half-past Six o'clock.

GREAT COMPETITION OF ATHLETIC GAMES, at the ROTUNDO GARDENS, on THIS DAY (MONDAY), August 6th, 1860 (weather permitting).
To be competed for by Gentlemen only, to be approved of by the Champion Competition Committee, under whose management the Games will be conducted. Winners of prizes at the above Champion meeting not eligible to be placed back at the discretion of the Judges. Two Silver Medals will be given for each of the following games:—160 Yards Flat Race, 300 Yards ditto, 400 Yards Hurdle Race, 600 Yards Flat Race, Long Leaping, Vaulting with the Hands, Sack Race, distance 100 Yards. Two Races for Lads under 16 and 12 years of age, respectively, to conclude with a half mile Race, open to all the large mere of Dublin, exclusively for Gentlemen to compete—Gentlemen, 2s.; Lads, 1s. Entries to be made to J. J. D. LATOUCHE, Esq., by letter, directed Fitzwilliam-place, or to any of the Committee.
Grounds open at 5, and Games commence at 6 o'clock.
Admission—Promenade, 1s.; Back Ground, 6d.
A Military Band will attend.
N.B.—Each Race will be started punctually.

MADAME ERNESTINA'S FAREWELL READING,
TO-NIGHT, in the ROTUNDO, at EIGHT O'CLOCK p.m.
PROGRAMME:
"Jess" (Tennyson); "Merchant of Venice," trial scene, (Shakespeare); "May Queen" (Tennyson); "Song of the Shirt" (Hood); "Rating to Wear" (Butler); "Julius Cæsar" (Shakspeare); "Bridge of Sighs" (Hood); "School for Scandal," scene, (Sheridan); "Wolsey and Queen" (Shakspeare); Six Hundred" (Tennyson).
Tickets 1s. and 2s. 6d. To be had at Mesrs. Moses and Bussell. August 3, 1860.

KINGSTOWN.—CONCERT ROOM, SUSSEX-PLACE.
VOCAL MUSIC, Theory and Practice.
SIGHT SINGING, PART SINGING, VOCALISATION, &c.,
"WILHEM'S SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM."
Mr. GASKIN is now forming a select Elementary Singing Class for ladies. The first Lesson will take place on FRIDAY NEXT, the 10th of August, at 7 o'clock, after which no person can be admitted.
Gentlemen's Class on Friday Evening, August 10, at Eight o'clock. Terms—10s. 6d. for the course of Twelve Lessons.
N.B.—Intending members will please forward their names and address to Mr. Gaskin's Academy of Vocal Music, 40, Great Brunswick-street.
*** Mr. GASKIN will attend at the Concert Room on Thursday, August 9, from Four to Five o'clock, to issue tickets, &c.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.—
The Committee of this Institution, the Earl of Rosse, having graciously offered to contribute, in addition to the valuable aid already afforded by his Lordship, the sum of £50, provided the further sum of £200 be collected before September 1st, 1860, the Committee have much pleasure in calling on the Christian Public, with the earnest hope that this amount may, under God's blessing, be realised, and such effectual aid indispensable accommodation in the Hospital as to secure a restoration of which to the sick poor to both spiritual and temporal welfare of the Protestant Poor, is beyond dispute.
Contributions towards this object will be most thankfully received by the Chaplain of the Hospital, the Rev. GEORGE WOODS MAUNSELL, Esq.; by the Treasurer JOHN WALSH, Esq.; by any member of the Committee; by the Hon. Secretary, Rev. C. S. STANFORD, 10, and JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital, 36, 1860.

AMALGAMATED PRISONS FOR WATERFORD COUNTY AND CITY.
To Builders, Iron Founders, Locksmiths, and Plumbers.
The Commissioners for the Rebuilding the AMALGAMATED WATERFORD COUNTY and CITY PRISONS, acting under the 7th & 8th of George the 4th, chap. 74, and the 19th and 20th of Victoria, chap. 68, are prepared to receive Separate Tenders from competent persons, for REBUILDING the said PRISONS, according to the altered plans and specifications of their architect, Charles Tarrant, Esq.
The altered Plans and Specifications may be seen daily (sundays excepted), between the hours of Ten o'clock a.m. and Four o'clock p.m. at the former information and delivery of Tenders, at the office of Charles Tarrant, Esq., County Court-house, Waterford.
Sealed Tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Commissioners on or before the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, 10th September, 1860. They are to be addressed to "Colonel Roberts, Secretary to the Commissioners, Waterford," and endorsed with the No—— of the Specification. "Tender Specification, No——, for Rebuilding Waterford County and City Prisons."
Contractors must same approved and solvent security for the due performance of any work they undertake; the amount of said security must be double that of their Tender.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.
Commissioners' Office, Court-house, Waterford, August 2nd, 1860.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
22, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Member of the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer in Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrator of Bones at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Consultations from 9 to 11.
Consultations—Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Fees—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by a Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s. Medicine included.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY.
Daily Communication between
IRELAND AND ENGLAND, VIA LIVERPOOL.
The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have the intimate to the public that on and after WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st, they will, in connection with the Steamers of the City of Dublin and Screw Steamship Companies sailing between Dublin and Liverpool, undertake the DAILY TRANSMISSION of Passengers, Parcels, Goods, and Live Stock, at Moderate Through Rates,
TO and FROM DUBLIN and
Manchester, Leeds, Preston, Bolton, Rochdale, Ashton, Wigan, Blackburn, Burnley, Bury, Bradford, Halifax, and all other Stations on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and on the Railways in connection with it.
The ordinary Through Rates will include free collection and delivery in Dublin, and the several Stations on the Railways of Goods and Parcels, which will not be subject to any Forwarding or Port Charges at Liverpool; and as the utmost punctuality, in all respects, will be observed, the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's route will be found as economical as it is convenient.
Horses, Carriages, and Live Stock will be received in Dublin at the Company's Office, North Wall (opposite Commons-street), and Small Parcels will also be received at 20, Eden-quay, where orders for their collection and delivery may be left, and all information as to Rates, Freights, &c., obtained.
(By order)
ALLEN NICHOLL, Agent.
R. Manager, Dublin, 30th July, 1860.

MID LAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
ON and FROM MONDAY, the 6th August, 1860, the CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT of D. Gowans, 6, Lower Sackville-street, will be opened at 7 in the Morning, and closed at 6 every Evening.—4th August, 1860.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.
Notice is hereby given that Collecting Cards in connection with the Young Men's Auxiliary to the above Society can be had on application at the office of the Society, No. 10, Kildare-street, Dublin. The Cards are arranged for penny-a-week subscriptions.

HAY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the BEST UPLAND HAY, at the undermentioned Stations, in quantities not less than TWO TONS, up to that advised to each, or for the year, or monthly deliveries, from the first Day of NOVEMBER NEXT, will be received by me, addressed as under, up to the 15th of AUGUST inst.
N.B.—Samples of the Hay to be left with the Agents of the respective Stations, stating who from, and addressed to
CHARLES BIANCONI, Longfield, Cashel.

2nd August, 1860.

Stations.	Tons.
Athlone	20
Athenry	30
Abbeyleix	15
Ballybrophy	15
Ballymahon	20
Boyle	80
Ballaghaderreen	20
Ballina	50
Belmullet	5
Ballyhannon	20
Ballinrobe	20
Blackflon	20
Ballinagar	50
Ballaghy	20
Bandon	20
Ballinamore	5
Baldwhoisy	
Clones	20
Carrick-on-Shannon	80
Carrick-on-Suir	10
Cahir	5
Castleisland	12
Cahirciveen	20
Carlow	20
Clifden	20
Clonbannon	10
Clonmacnoise	20
Croxmolina	20
Cliffoney	20
Claremorris	30
Castlebar	60
Clonakilty	20
Canal Stage	20
Castleisea	20
Dromond	80
Dungarvan	20
Durrow	10
Dunmore	20
Donegal	20
Dublin	30
Eyrecourt	6
Enniskillen	20
Eight Mile Stage	30
Frafford	40
Freshford	5
Foynes	10
Fymes	20
Ferbane	6
Galway	60

Stations.	Tons.
Gort	60
Hollymount	50
Half-way House	10
Headford	20
Kilkenny	40
Killarney	10
Kilmacthomas	20
Kilfergin	20
King Wm.'s Town	10
Limerick	20
Longford	60
Listowel	15
Loughrea	20
Landscape, Limerick	20
Lismore	5
Letterkenny	10
Limavaddy	
Mallow	10
Maryborough	10
Mountcoyle	10
Mullingar	20
Manorhamilton	20
Mohill	20
Mountbellew	30
Monaghan	10
Oughterard	20
Omagh	10
Parsonstown	20
Pontoon, Mayo	20
Roscrea	20
Roscommon	20
Rooves	10
Rathmore	20
Rathmore	10
Rosecarbery	30
Sligo	10
Stonepound	10
Strokestown	50
Stranorlar	20
Silvester	20
Stonehall	10
Skibbereen	20
Tarbert	40
Tralee	25
Toam	80
Tormastown	15
Urlingford	10
Waterford	20
Westport	40

BAZAAR! (THIS DAY) BAZAAR!
MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.
VICE-PATRONS:
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
His Grace the Archbishop of York.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury.
A BAZAAR, in aid of the above Society, will be held (D.V.) in the SALTHILL GARDENS, MONKSTOWN, on MONDAY (THIS DAY), and TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 6th and 7th August, 1860.
PATRONESSES:

Countess of Carnwath,	The Hon. Mrs. Crichton,
Lady Campbell,	Lady Steward,
Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock,	Lady Somerville,
The Ladies Crichton,	Mrs. Ronald Macdonell,
The Hon. Mrs. Vesey,	Mrs. Richard Mayne.
The Hon. Mrs. Colley,	Mrs. Hamilton Verschoyle.

The object of the Society is to promote the spiritual welfare of the seafaring classes at home and abroad, through the medium of Chaplains, who are ordained Ministers of the Church of England, and scripture-Readers provided with suitable Premises for visiting the shipping.
Contributions of Work, Money, Flowers, or Toys, will be gratefully received by Lady Brownrigg, 22, Longford-terrace; Mrs. Hamilton O'Hara, 2, Haddington-terrace; Mrs. Richard Brooke, 17, Adelaide-street; Mrs. Garnett, 1, Crosthwaite-terrace; Mrs. Smith, 3, Crosthwaite-terrace; Mrs. Houston, 8, Longford-terrace; Mrs. Henry Dudgeon, 19, Longford-terrace; and Mrs. Richard Mayne, 6, Martello-terrace.
By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons, and Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, C.B., 76th, the Bands of those Regiments will attend.
Gates open at 12 o'clock each day.
Admission—One Shilling; Children, Sixpence.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.
An Appeal is made to the humane on behalf of the sufferers from this lamentable accident.
The facts are already known to the Public, showing how, almost in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they recover) of their supporting themselves or their families for perhaps months to come.
Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane.
Mr. Jacob Wood, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 2, Lower Baggot-street; and Mr. Thomas Waters, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive, and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this charitable object, until a Committee is named for the purpose.

CONTRIBUTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.
Per Mr. Thomas Martin :—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. John Brady, Builder	20	0	0
Mr Thomas Martin	10	0	0
Jonathan Henn, Esq	2	0	0
Henry Cruise, Esq	2	0	0
Mr Gilmi	1	0	0
Hon John Massy	1	0	0
Mr Joseph Brosnan	1	0	0
Joseph Hone, Esq	1	0	0
Mr Thomas M'Evoy	1	0	0
Miss Murray	1	0	0
Miss Walsh	1	0	0
Mr Burke	1	0	0
Mr Wade	1	0	0
R J Parsons, Esq	0	10	0
Miss Trench,	0	10	0
Miss E and Miss H Trench			
Mrs Duffy	0	15	0
Mrs Kirwan	0	10	0
Collection at Gentlemen from Harcourt-terrace	0	16	10

Per Mr. T. H. Carroll :—

Messrs John Martin and Son	5	0	0
Thomas H Carroll	1	0	0
James Rawson Carroll	1	0	0

Per Mr. Anthony Wilson :—

Mr George Cooke	0	10	0
Mr Antony Wilson	0	10	0
The Dowager Countess of Desart	1	0	0

Per Mr Thomas Waters :—

The Rt Hon the Lord Chancellor	2	0	0
The Misses Tolekan	1	0	0
Mr Blake	1	0	0
Charles Chancey, Esq	1	0	0
Messrs Gerty and Rorks	1	0	0
R J Greene, Esq	1	0	0
Mr Thomas Waters	0	10	0
A Furiosy, Esq	0	10	0
Mr. Maley	0	10	0

Per Mr. Thomas Martin :—

Richard Nowlan, Wellington-road	0	5	0
Mr J Dungy, Lower Baggot-street	1	10	0
Mr Kinsella	0	5	0

Per Mr. Thomas Waters :—

James W Bendrick, Esq	0	10	0
Mr Finlayson	0	10	0
Mr W	0	4	0
A Thank Offering from a Lady	0	5	0
A Friend	0	10	0
Mr C O, Upper Fitzwilliam-street	0	10	0
Michael O'Callaghan, Esq	0	10	0
G D	1	0	0

Per Mr Thomas H Carroll :—

Mr Dunn, Merrion-row	1	0	0
W B Patterson, Sandford-place	0	5	0

Per Mr Anthony Wilson :—

C E, a Thank Offering	0	2	6
Michael Roberts, Esq., jun.	1	0	0
F R Jones, Esq	0	10	0
Thomas Courtenay, Esq., Fitzwilliam-square	0	10	0

Per Mr. Waters:—

J R Corballis, Esq	1	0	0
Samuel G Reeves, Esq	1	0	0
Mr Wm Kelly, Esq., Fitzwilliam-square	0	10	0
J R Davis, Baggot-street	0	10	0
Per Mr. Waterloo-terrace	0	10	0
A Gentleman, per Miss Martin	3	11	0
Martin Burke, Shelmalier	1	0	0
Mrs Emery, Monkstown	0	10	0
A Lady	0	2	6
Richard Manders, Esq, Bray	1	0	0
Mr Johnston, Haddington-road	0	10	0

Per Mr Carroll.

W C Hepworth	0	10	0

Per Mr Wilson!—

A Thank-offering	0	2	6
David Mahony, Esq, 36, Fitzwilliam-place	1	0	0
Mr John Fletcher	0	10	0
Mrs Carmichael	1	0	0

Per Mr P M'Keon :—

Mr Kidney, Grocer, Coffee-street	0	5	0
Mr Molloy, Cuffe-street	0	2	6
Mr Nolan, Stephen-street	0	2	9
The Misses Bourn	1	0	0
Richard Catheart, Esq	0	10	0
Mrs John Knox	0	5	0
W J Morton	0	1	0

Per Mr P M'Keon :—

P Bell, 15, Angier-street	0	10	0
Thomas Byrne	0	2	6
William Crawly	0	2	6
Freeman	0	2	6
Mr Flannery	0	2	6

Education.

MONS. GUIDA, LL.D., has resumed his French, Italian, and German Lessons in Dublin, and on the Kingstown Line.—Address, 11, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin; or 88, George's-street, Kingstown.

SLIGO ACADEMIC INSTITUTE.
PRINCIPAL:
Rev. F. E. BARNES, A.M., Ex-Sch. T.C.D.
At the late July Entrance, Mr. ROLAND JOYCE, a pupil of this Institute, obtained sixth place, out of 67 candidates.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,
16 & 17, Prince's-street, Mansion-house, Blackrock.
Conducted by the Misses LEISHMAN:
Business will be resumed as usual (D.V.) on TUESDAY, AUGUST 7th.

A LADY who is Educating her Two little Girls in a respectable manner, by the Sea-side, would take charge of one or Two Children, age for six to ten years, for Board and Education. Terms moderate.—Apply at Mr. POWELL'S Office, No. 2, Sackville-street.

SELECT EDUCATION.
A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to promote two or three Pupils to have Companionship with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comforts of a private family.
The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.
The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.
Apply Rev. G. C., at the Compositors' Room, at Messrs. HODGES & SMITH'S, Bookseller to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years Military Bandmaster to the Queen in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Boehm Flute, with or without Cutt's Improvements, on the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address, Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

SCHOOL FOR COLLEGIATE AND GENERAL EDUCATION.
No. 6, HUME-STREET, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
(Late Rev. Dr. WALL'S.)
PRINCIPALS:
WILLIAM HEADLE, M.A., T.C.D., First Scholar, 1851.
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, M.A., T.C.D., First Gold Medallist, and First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics, 1854.
Vacation will terminate on SATURDAY, AUGUST 11th, and the Business of this Establishment will be resumed on MONDAY, AUGUST 13th, when a punctual attendance of the Pupils is earnestly requested.
The Principals beg leave to submit the following list of Honors, &c., obtained by the pupils of the Establishment—
Stiarship, 1856—Mr Carr.
Stiarship, 1859—Mr Graham.
Stiarship, 1860—Mr. Tyrrell.
These Gentlemen were sent into the Stiarship Hall, straight from the school, without any College grinding.
Naval Cadetships—Mr H Edwards.
Mr John Hardinge.
T C D, MICHAELMAS, 1859.
Mr Grahame—First Honour in Classics.
Mr W Hassard—Second Honour in Science.
Mr Flynn—First Honor in Science.
Mr E L Hassard—Direct admission into the Middle Engineering Class.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.
Science Scholarship Examination—Mr O'Connell, First Exhibition.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.
Mr H Evatt—Prize Honor in Geology.
T C D, MICHAELMAS, 1859.
Mr C M'Comas—Catechetical Premium.
Mr Hans Morrison—First of the First Honors in Logics.
T C D, HILARY, 1860.
Mr Flynn—First Honor in Science.
Mr Gerford—Second Honor in Science.
Mr Stallion—Entrance into Middle Class.
Mr Edward Dunne—Catechetical Premium.
Mr Hans Morrison—First Honor in Logics.
T C D, TRINITY, 1860.
Mr W Hume—First Honour in Classics.
Mr Hans Morrison—First Honour in Logics.
T C D, SCHOLARSHIP, 1859.
Mr John Crosse—Classical Scholarship.
Prospectuses containing full particulars, and a printed account of the Midsummer School Examinations, can be had on application at the establishment, No 6, Hume-street, Stephen's-green.

Houses and Lands.

HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY,
OFFICE, 4, BESBORO' BUILDINGS,
UPPER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN,
Where parties requiring
Houses, Lands, Farms, Villas, Shops, Offices, Stores, Warehouses, Yards, Gardens, Parks, Fields, Grass, Meadow, Pasture, Tillage, Bog, Mountain, Quarry, Mill, Fishery, Foreshore, Seaside Residences, Furnished Lodgings, Apartments, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Taverns, Public Houses, Shooting Quarters, Fishing Quarters, Boating Quarters, Bathing Quarters, Sporting Quarters, Yachting Quarters, Steam Yachting Quarters, Steam Navigation Quarters, Steam Packet Quarters, Steam Tug Quarters, Steam Ferry Quarters, Steam Dredging Quarters, Steam Dredging Machinery, Steam Engines, Steam Boilers, Steam Pumps, Steam Cranes, Steam Hoists, Steam Capstans, Steam Windlasses, Steam Saw Mills, Steam Flour Mills, Steam Corn Mills, Steam Oil Mills, Steam Paper Mills, Steam Printing Machines, Steam Printing Presses, Steam Printing Machinery, Steam Printing Apparatus, Steam Printing Establishments, Steam Printing Offices, Steam Printing Works, Steam Printing Plant, Steam Printing Materials, Steam Printing Stock, Steam Printing Fixtures, Steam Printing Fittings, Steam Printing Utensils, Steam Printing Implements, Steam Printing Tools, Steam Printing Instruments, Steam Printing Appliances, Steam Printing Contrivances, Steam Printing Inventions, Steam Printing Improvements, Steam Printing Patents, Steam Printing Patent Rights, Steam Printing Licenses, Steam Printing Concessions, Steam Printing Grants, Steam Printing Privileges, Steam Printing Immunities, Steam Printing Exemptions, Steam Printing Rights, Steam Printing Claims, Steam Printing Titles, Steam Printing Deeds, Steam Printing Documents, Steam Printing Writings, Steam Printing Parchments, Steam Printing Vellums, Steam Printing Papers, Steam Printing Inks, Steam Printing Colours, Steam Printing Dyes, Steam Printing Stains, Steam Printing Tints, Steam Printing Shades, Steam Printing Hues, Steam Printing Tones, Steam Printing Varnishes, Steam Printing Lacquers, Steam Printing Gums, Steam Printing Resins, Steam Printing Oils, Steam Printing Spirits, Steam Printing Turpentines, Steam Printing Essences, Steam Printing Extracts, Steam Printing Tinctures, Steam Printing Solutions, Steam Printing Mixtures, Steam Printing Compounds, Steam Printing Preparations, Steam Printing Combinations, Steam Printing Amalgamations, Steam Printing Unions, Steam Printing Alliances, Steam Printing Leagues, Steam Printing Confederations, Steam Printing Associations, Steam Printing Companies, Steam Printing Partnerships, Steam Printing Firms, Steam Printing Houses

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.

We respectfully invite Members of Committees of the various Rifle Clubs throughout Ireland to an inspection of a New Design of Volunteer Uniform, just completed for any of the Rifle Corps now being embodied.

AMMARMANN, REID, & CO.,
ARMY TAILORS,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS

Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New Designs in Brooches, Bracelets, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Designs in Drawing furnished. Carver in Bog Oak. Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak. Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. By appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.

WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

ROYAL FINGAL PIN (REGISTERED)
ROYAL FINGAL EAR-RINGS (REGISTERED)

The above Ornaments are copies of an Antique, lately found. The above Ornaments are copies of an Antique, lately found. The above Ornaments are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are dedicated with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot De Malahide, and patronised by other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's,

THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith,
No. 111, GRAFTON STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.

☞ Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Plate, &c., at highest price.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.

They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.

They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we not offer them for sale at a very small profit on the same principle as under the price usually charged for the inferior Watches.

We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch.

C. MARSH and CO.,
53, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

With reference to some statements recently put forth misrepresenting their principles, and the condition of their schools, by the Right Hon. Joseph Napier—

THE Committee of the Church Education Society for Ireland have been struck with surprise at certain statements in the preface to a Second Edition of a Pamphlet on the Education Question, lately published by the Right Hon. Joseph Napier.

They regret, generally, as being calculated to disparage the labours of the Society, and such as could not be expected from one who so long appeared a zealous advocate of its cause, and still continues to hold his place as one of its Vice-Presidents.

The statements, however, to which they feel bound to give a plain and unmistakable contradiction are those which refer to certain supposed restrictions on the religious instruction given in the Society's Schools.

The following are the words in which they are expressed:—"In the Church School there cannot be an expository use of the Word of God which would interfere with any of the tenets of a Roman Catholic or Protestant Dissenter." [p. 19.] Again, "What can be of higher importance in the view of a member of our Church than the great central Protestant truth—the presence of the Lord in every Faith? Yet these are excluded in the presence of a Roman Catholic child by our own voluntary regulation. The teacher cannot declare to him the whole counsel of God; not one single error, however antiScriptural—not one which he knew to be lurking in the mind of a Roman Catholic child as he reads the Bible, can the teacher correct in the Church Education Society School." [p. 23.]

Now, in confutation of these affirmations, the Committee rejoice to think that they need put forth very little that has not been in print and before the public for a very long series of years.

In the year 1847, the Rev. Dr. Elrington withdrew from membership with the Society, and among the reasons assigned for his taking this step, the following occurs; and, as the style of objection is so strikingly similar to that now put forward by Mr. Napier, the Committee feel it may be well to give the very words:—"In a school under the Church Education Society, if the clerical patron was convinced that the Roman Catholic child was not made to commit the passage he was reading in the Word of God, and was extracting poison from the Bread of Life, he could not, without infringing the rules of the Society, venture to set him right—he could not correct any of these erroneous views. . . . The situation of a patron of a National School is much more in uniformity with the views which the Church entertained in imposing that [ordination] obligation. When the Scriptures are read before the clergyman, or, in his absence, the master, by all who come to him for instruction, he is at perfect liberty to explain to their souls and guide his pupils into the way that leadeth to everlasting life." ["A Few Suggestions," &c., 4th Ed., p. 15, 1847—Hodges and Smith.]

This excited, as might be expected, the attention of the friends of the Church Education Society, and at the next day of the Committee assembling, the resolution following was passed unanimously, many most influential members being present:—

Resolved—"That the Committee share in the astonishment of the Armagh Diocesan Society, at the statement made by the Rev. Dr. Elrington in his recent pamphlet. They consider that the rules of the Society are utterly incapable of any such interpretation as he puts upon them. They have always been understood to give to the patron of the school, and the master under his direction, full liberty to instruct every child in the school in the meaning of the portion of Scripture which he may be reading, as well as to explain the formularies of the Church to the children of the Church; and they have been acted upon as confirming the liberty, as is manifest from the following paragraph, which appears in the Fifth Report, viz.

"Are they examined as to the meaning of the portions of Scripture which are read to them?

"HENRY IRWIN, Chairman.

"July 7, 1847."

The Committee imagine that these expressions of opinion, which have been published to the public for fifteen years, should be enough to show that the objection now raised by Mr. Napier is no new one; that it has engaged their attention before; and that they spoke out fearlessly in defence of it.

The Committee, however, can go much further than even this. In the very *first* annual report of the Society, the following passage appears:—"If—the Church Education Society—admits to its schools the children of Roman Catholic and other Dissenting parents, and imposes no other condition as to their religious education than the requirement them to learn the Holy Scriptures, without the catechism or the formularies of the Church." [P. 19, rep. 1., 1840.] Surely the word "learn" implies becoming acquainted with the doctrine as well as the letter of the Bible.

Again, in the report presented at their fifth annual meeting, these words may be read:—"Your Committee desire it may be clearly understood that they are very far from attempting to interfere with the superintending clergyman in the discharge of those educational functions which belong to his sacred office. They have, in the original instruction of the pupils, as uncontrolled in the schoolroom as he is in the pulpit." [P. 14, par. 2, rep. v., 1844.]

In the report for the last year the following appears:—"Surely, if the proper position and consequent obligation of the Church be that of a witness to and keeper of the truth, it can form no part of the duty of the ministers, or consequently the teachers of such, to practically places no distinction between truth and error; which not only gives to the teacher of erroneous doctrine the same facility of time for spreading the peculiar dogmas of his creed, that it gives to him who faithfully holds fast the form of sound words, for inculcating the unscriptural doctrines of the Christian faith; granting assistance to each to the same extent, and on the same grounds, for endorsing the pretentions of both alike, as equally authorised to give religious instruction wherever they may induce to room to do such teaching, but also requires the faithful minister of Christ to cooperate with it in preserving and guarantee that what he believes to be the simple doctrine of the Word of God and formularies shall effectually be kept aloof from those whom he believes to be ignorant of it, and not likely to obtain the knowledge of it through any other channel than that particular one which he thus pledges himself to close." [6th report, 1845, p. 15, par. 1.

The documents from which these are cited have been open to every inquirer into the principles of the Society who desired to ascertain the facts of the case, for an abundantly sufficient time.

The Committee would observe that they have proof of Mr. Napier having given his cordial concurrence and unanimous assent to each of these documents, both before and after the dates of the two latter, which are so very clear upon the point now at issue.

In fact, no restriction whatever is laid upon the ordained ministers of the Church by the Society, as to the confutation of error by an express appeal to the Bible.

The Committee would desire respectfully to call upon the ex-Chancellor to produce the "prohibitive regulation" which he affirms to be in force. To the assertion, that they have nothing of the kind now, and never had. As to the manner in which the superintendents of schools, or teachers guided by them, are to deal with the Scriptures in their daily explaining to the children in their schools, has even been left open to their good sense, discretion, and judgment. The Society have laid down no regulation; nor have they had any cause to regret the want of a rule on this subject, for the clergy have proved that in communicating the fundamental truths of the Gospel to children, they have not done this in the spirit of controversy.*

There is yet another point with reference to which the Committee feel them-given compelled to correct an error in Mr. Napier's pamphlet, it being at variance with fact. At p. 20, in which the author states that he was officially informed (early in the present year) "of the actual condition of a large proportion (exceeding one-third) of the Schools under the Society, in the matter of their attendance; without training; the certain salaries generally under £10, and in some cases under £5, yearly; books and school requisites but scantily supplied."

The Committee cannot permit this representation of the financial condition of so great a number of their schools to pass without remark. At the Conference held (on the 23rd February, 1860), a certain number of returns had been received at the Central Office from the various Diocesan Associations, in reply to a circular requesting information concerning the respective amounts of fixed income possessed by the teachers of the several schools throughout the country in connexion with the Society. These returns, however, were then very far from complete—imperfect in their statistics, and representing only a fragment of Ireland as the whole. The information the Committee have since received in answer to that circular is partial, though much greater; and they are labouring to possess a real and reliable report of how many of their schools are actually in that languishing state so graphically described, and which has lately been advanced. Meanwhile, they are happy to state that they have, up to the present moment, returns from twenty Diocesan Associations, classifying the schools under separate heads, according to the rate of certain salary enjoyed by the several teachers; and they rejoice to be able to report that the number of blank instances (according to the returns now in their hands), in which the teacher's salary does not reach £10 per annum, is not one-fifth of the entire number of schools; while many of them reach £20 as their income, quite exclusive of pupils fees, of upwards of £20 a year. The number also of the teachers who are reported as having a certain income of less than £10 a year, is also, in all likelihood, materially smaller than it appears, had not several of the returns excluded the amount of salary, belonging to the teacher as parish clerk or sexton, which yet this would seem to come legitimately under the head of his certain means of maintenance. Much, therefore, as the want of a higher rate of remuneration is to be regretted for the schoolmasters of our country, yet it is a matter of thankfulness, that so few comparatively, so far as we have as yet means of judging, are in that exceedingly impoverished condition which Mr. Napier has, on partial information, led to believe them to be. The Committee, in conclusion, cannot but regard these monetary facts as a strong proof of the vastly superior hold which the Church Education Schools possesses, in the regard and esteem of our resident proprietors, beyond the schools of the National Board. Those of the society have been public aid to depend upon, while those of the Board depend so completely on the help afforded by the public funds according to their own returns, "the teachers are left," in vast numbers of cases, without any "local co-operation or correspondence," "no salary or local stipend being granted by landlord, patron, or committee to the teacher."

In the foregoing the Committee feel that enough has been put forward to show, that if the true principles of the Society have been imperfectly known by public men, the fault was not caused by any timidity on their part in expressing them, and, further, that even in their actual condition, as at the head of the truly Scriptural Schools of the country, is assuredly such as to make every friend of their cause thank God and take courage.

(Published by order of the Committee)

ALEXANDER LEEPER, B.D.,
Assistant Secretary.

Kildare-street, 3rd August, 1860.

* It is to be carefully noted that the teacher or patron in a Church Education Society's school, possesses just the same kind, and just the same amount of liberty in teaching the Scriptures to Roman Catholic children, as the superintendent of a National School has *during the hours of separate religious instruction*, should any such children be allowed by their parents to be present. The superintendent of the National School has perfect power to take advantage of the good faith reposed in him by these Roman Catholic children, who attend him from a desire, not to be taught controversy, but to learn the simple doctrine of the Word of Life. He can use his opportunity for proselytising purposes just as much as the Church Education Society's teacher. But who, holding such a place, and so trusted, would think of endeavouring by direct means to subvert the faith of the Roman Catholic children so attending? Who would deliberately teach them polemics? Where then is the difference on which the ex-Chancellor has laid such a stress?

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET,
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Kilmorey, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.

Since the year 1838 the HOME has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully in the homes in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.

The Committee feel that they call upon the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an institution whom God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanly can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralisation are twin brothers.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Quesne, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.

Collector—Mr. WM. BURROWES, 6, Lennox-place, Portobello.

SEA-BATHING.

DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.

THE CASTLE MONA HOTEL,
AND FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE,

On the margin of the beautiful and picturesque Bay of Douglas; formerly a Ducal Residence. Established nearly a Quarter of a Century by the present Proprietor.

Families and Gentlemen visiting the Island will find in the Hotel splendid accommodation, well-aired Beds, every comfort and attention, the finest Wines, and Moderate Charges.

TABLE D'HOTE, Superb Public Drawingroom; Ladies' and Gentleman's Coffee-room; extensive, well-laid out Pleasure-grounds and Gardens; Billiard-room; Salt-water Baths, &c.

In connexion with this Establishment is the finest Sea-Bathing in the World.

Visitors are cautioned against Porters, Stewards, &c., paid to recommend inferior houses, and requested, on landing, to inquire for the Castle Mona Servants, who are always in attendance with an Omnibus, *which is free to the Hotel.*

Tariff, View of the Hotel, and Description of the Island, on two stamps and address, being sent to Mr. HERON. ☞ See "Bradshaw."

☞ Reduced Tariff in April, May, and June, and during the Winter.

TO THE CLERGY.

THE LONDON CENTRAL CLERICAL HOTEL,
29, Montague-street, Russell-square, W.C.

Mrs. Spencer (late Superintendent of a Clerical Hotel) respectfully informs the Clergy that, at the request of many of her patrons, she has opened the above residence for the exclusive use of Clergymen and their Families.

The House overlooks the grounds of the British Museum, is quiet, airy, and spacious; has been recently decorated and newly furnished, and from its central position, is most conveniently situated for visitors.

Mrs. Spencer hopes, by strict and constant attention to the comforts of Visitors, to merit their patronage.

Bed and Breakfast, 3s; Dinners, &c., on an equally moderate scale.

N.B.—A Private Room for Ladies.

TEETH.—1860—Post free for Three Stamps.—A Treatise Explaining Means. GABRIELS' Important Improvement in Artificial Teeth and Flexible Coralite Gums, whereby one set will wear longer than three ordinary ones, and, being fitted without springs, wires, or metals, and without any operation, prove a valuable deuderatum to all who have occasion for the dentist's services. None but pure human materials and worthy minds employed, while the expense is even less than half the ordinary cost.

To be obtained only of Messrs Gabriel's, Dentists to the Prince Consort, established 1815 (see Diplomas), No. 110, Regent-street W (next Mechi's), and 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, City.

"The advantages obtainable by Gabriels' system render it preeminently superior, and the nearest approach to perfection yet attained."—*Observer.*

"Gabriel's treatise should be read by all who value health; their system will save much money and more annoyance."—*Morning Herald.*

For obvious reasons it is necessary particularly to note the name, and that the entrance to the City Establishment is up the private passage between Benson's, the Silversmith's, and the State Fire Insurance Office, Liverpool: 134, Duke-street.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

The principal topic of interest, and the one which has excited the greatest influence during the past week, has been the publication of the Emperor Napoleon's letter, breathing nothing but terms of the greatest friendship towards England. To a certain extent, the market has been influenced by that letter, but not to that degree which the strong nature of the document itself might justify, the fact being, that sufficient reliance is not placed upon even the most explicit statements which issue from the Imperial pen, coming at such a time when the people of England are being roused to the defenceless nature of the coast, and couched in language far stronger than it would appear the occasion warrants; the communication to Count Persigny has had but little weight; and, although speculators and even the public have been influenced, and although Funds have risen, nevertheless reaction has taken place on the advance, and prices show a very small improvement since this day week.

The upward tendency proceeding from the cause to which we have just alluded was further strengthened by the decidedly easier condition of money, not that the demand was slack; rather the contrary, but the supply was greater, and the disposition stronger to place money at current rates and for longer periods than of late. At present there are no peculiarly disturbing causes, and the discount houses are again stated to be large lenders. Such is the market at present, but the Bank Returns continue to be rather unfavourable, and this week shows a falling off of £155,254 in the bullion, the "Reserve" has also decreased by £107,589, while in the "Other Securities" there has been a large increase—viz., £307,200; in those features are unfavourable, particularly as the Bullion has been showing a decrease for some weeks past, a fact which is beginning to excite attention. By the return from the Bank of England of the 4th of July last, the Bullion stood at £16,496,930; by the return made up to last Wednesday, it was but £15,758,880; while all the gold which arrived during the month of July, and which is stated to exceed upwards of half a million came in during the past week, and was all taken for the Continent; and, therefore, although the decrease in the Bank Bullion is not extensive, particularly when we consider the payment of the dividends, we must bear in mind how much greater the drain would have been but for those arrivals.

In the London market there was a considerable business in Stock, but in Dublin there was, until to-day, rather a falling off in the number and in the extent of the dealings. Even in Railway Shares transactions were confined to the leading Stocks, and this at a time when the half-yearly meetings are about being held, and when, in consequence, a greater amount of speculation might be expected. It is too soon to expect any rumour of the amount of the Midland Dividend, but the Directors of the Great Southern Company have announced a dividend at the rate of £5 per cent. being the same as last half-year; the surplus being slightly under the amount previously expected. A rumour this evening, rumoured that the Belfast Junction Directors would recommend the same dividend as before, with the addition of the income tax.

To-day, Consols gave way about one-eighth in the London market, New Threes remaining at yesterday's rates. Here on 'Change there was no speculation or improvement, New Threes being still sustained by the local requirements previously referred to; Consols, therefore, attracting investments during the temporary demand for New Threes. The amount of business effected was much above the average.

The Share market was very inactive generally. Joint Stock Banking Securities were again neglected; Bank Stock was offering at £236, being an advance of one quarter. Hibernians were still in demand at the enhanced rate, and Nationals were on sale at the previous quotation.

In Steam—Atlantics again realised £6½, and were very steady at the prices. The statement made by the Lord Lieutenant yesterday, being accepted as an official notification of the intention of Government with respect to the Postal Contract, City of Dublin Shares of the several denominations continued in request, and Dundalk steam were in demand at £10½, the last pries (£10½) being required.

There was but few dealings whatever in Mining Securities. Connorres were offering at a slight advance, and General Mines were inquired for at £4. The nominal quotations in Mining Company of Ireland were £12½ to £13 (for account delivery); and in Wicklow Copper Mines, £65 to £66.

The only dealing in the Miscellaneous group was in a security which made its *debut* on the market to-day—viz., the Wexford Harbour Embankment, the quotation being £14 for shares of £25 each. Alliance Gas were again in request at £9½, sellers demanding an advance of one-quarter; and the nominal quotations of Grand Canal Stock were identical with those of yesterday—viz., £38 to £39. Patriotics continued in demand at last value, and there were inquiries for the shares of the United General Gas Company.

In the Railway Market there were not any negociations to note in the shares of the leading companies, except in the case of the £25 Shares of the Dublin and Drogheda line, which realised last valde. There was a considerable fall in Cork and Bandons which have not appeared in the market for several months; and the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Shares gave way slightly, as did Great Southern stock and Midland Original Shares, the buying and selling rates were, in both cases, one-eighth below and above last prices. Dublin and Drogheda (£75 paid); Ulsters and Waterford and Limericks were still in request, and Irish South Eastern and Cork and Passage were on sale.

Preference Securities were not dealt in, Great Southern 4 per cent. stock was on sale at par, a reduction of one quarter per cent. being tendered. Cork and Bandon 5½ per cents. were on sale, and the 6 per cents in request at last rates in both cases. The two classes of Dundalk and Enniskillen Preference Securities were on Sale, and there were buyers of Waterford and Limerick 5 per cents. and sellers of the 6 per cents. at the previous quotations.

The unanimity which prevails amongst all classes of the Irish people, in reference to the subsidy for the Galway line, and the determined stand taken, and the active measures adopted by the Irish Committee of Shareholders, will, we hope, be productive, at last, of favourable results, and be sufficient to overcome the hostility of a strong section of the House of Commons, which, identified with English and Scotch interests, and completely wrapt up in that species of miserly selfishness which is always shown when the interests of Ireland are in the scale, is now bent upon committing a most flagrant act of injustice, not only to those who have relied on the faith of a Government contract, and have invested their money in the Atlantic Company, but to the nation at large. It is satisfactory to find that after a long system of ministerial juggling, that the present Government have at last yielded to the unmistakeable and broadcast expression of feeling which has emanated from this country. Everything seems at least favourable to the retention of the subsidy, and, if so, the shareholders will have good cause for congratulation that they have not allowed themselves to be transferred over to a Canada company for a consideration which would to them be worthless. If the subsidy be once safe, no exertion should be spared to have the management transferred to Dublin, or we will be only seeing a repetition of that extravagance for which London management of public, and especially of Irish companies, is so remarkable.

The report of the Ulster Railway Company appears to be very favourable. The traffic shows an increase of £4,220, and the expenses show an increase of only £2,468 over the corresponding period in 1859. The nett balance available for dividend is £22,641, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of £5 per cent., leaving £4.500 to be carried to the reserve fund, and £703 to the next half year.

The following remarks on the state of the Metal market we copy from the *Mining Journal*:—Our market continues remarkably quiet, and difficulty is experienced in effecting business at current quotations.

Copper—Orders for manufactured are scarce, and buyers will not exceed present requirements. The market is depressed. The large quantities of Chili remain unsold; Burra Burra, held for £106; buyers, about 10s. to 20s. less. The standard at the sale of ores on Tuesday last was slightly reduced.

Iron—The demand for Iron has not improved; prices remain as before. Rails quiet, but steady. Merchant bars in fair request, at former rates. Staffordshire sheets moderately inquired for. Swedish bars are neglected. Scotch pigs slightly easier, 52s. 9d., cash, being the closing quotation for warrants.

Lead—Large sales had been made in pigs, which have somewhat stiffened the market, but the general condition of the trade is indifferent; prices, however, do not seem likely to recede.

Spelter—Accounts from Stettin exhibit an improved tendency in prices, business having been done to some extent at rates equivalent to about £20 15s. in London. The stock in London on the 1st inst. was 4,282 tons.

Tin—In England a fair enquiry exists. No alteration in fired rates. Straits and Banca are upheld at previous quotations. The market for foreign tin has not shown any signs of activity since the Dutch sale.

On the 31st ult. were sold at Swansea 2,099 tons of copper ore, which produced £22,803, of which 636 tons, producing £5,143 were the produce of the Berehaven Mines, and 382 tons bringing £3,115, that of the Knockmahon Mines. At the Cornish Mines there were 4,075 tons of ore sold, which produced £32,609.

The Mining Share Market is described as having been more active, and considerable improvements have taken place in prices.

The following are the exports of porter for the week, as taken from the daily list:—

Guinness and Co.,	..	..	..	1154
Findlater and Co.,	..	..	..	556
J. Jameson,	..	..	..	3,382
Manders and Co.,	..	..	..	886
Watkins and Co.	..	..	..	270
Fitzpatrick and Co.,	..	..	..	214
P. and J. Sweetman,	..	..	..	165
Brenan, Price, and Co.,	..	..	..	47
Caffrey,	..	..	..	31
All others,	..	..	..	84

The Customs Duties have amounted to £20,771 0s. 6d. for the past week, thus:—

	hhds.	£	s.	d.
Tea	...	9217	7	8
Sugar	...	2114	13	8
Refined do.	...	576	8	0
Coffee	...	58	3	9
Wine	...	1364	18	8
Spirits	...	675	5	8
Tobacco	...	6080	19	9
Timber	...	146	18	2
Miscellaneous	...	536	18	7
Total,	...	20771	0	6

The following is our comparative statement of prices, as usual:—

	July 28.	Aug. 4.
Consols	93	93
New Three per cents.	93	93
Belfast & Northern Counties 4 d	92	45
Cork and Bandon	48	13½
Cork and Passage	13½	11
Belfast Junction	11	44½
Dublin and Drogheda	44	200
Dublin and Kingstown	200	6½
Dublin and Wicklow	6½	13
Great Southern and Western	13	11½
Irish South Eastern	11½	6
Midland Great Western	6	23½
Waterford and Limerick	23½	22½
Bank of Ireland	22½	235
Hibernian	235	36
National	36	66
Royal	66	97
Atlantic	97	24
City of Dublin	24	101½
Steam Ship Building Co.	101½	52½
Dundalk	52½	10½
Carysfort	10½	9½ 6
Consolidated	9½ 6	21½ 94
General Mining Company	21½ 94	4½
Mining Co. of Ireland	4½	13 x d
Wicklow Copper	13 x d	64½
Alliance Gas	64½	

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—August 4.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	..	..	93¼
Account,	..	..	93¼
New Threes,	..	..	93½

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money,	..	..	93¼
Account,	..	..	93¼
New Threes,	..	..	94 ⅛ ⅛

2 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,	..	..	93⅛
Account,	..	..	93⅛
New Threes,	..	..	93⅝

3-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,	..	..	93⅛
Account,	..	..	93⅛
New Threes,	..	..	93½

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money,	..	..	93⅛
Account,	..	..	93⅛
New Threes,	..	..	93½

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 6 premium.; Eastern Counties 57¼; Great Northern, 115¾; Grand Trunks, 30½; Great Western, 111¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110 ⅛; London and North Western, 104¾; Midland Stock, 138¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½; Bank Stock, 236; Canadian, 80¼; Caledonian, 84; Chester and Holyhead, 40; Great Western, 72⅝. Consols steady at the opening quotations 93⅛. Shares generally flat, sales have all declined ⅛ per cent. Railway Bill offered, and tone of market weak. London and North Western the worst marked 130½. French steady. Canadians firm.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—August 4.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	..	..	93⅛
Ditto for account, 8th August	..	..	93⅛
New 3 per cent. Stock	..	..	93½
Ditto for new account, 8th August	..	..	93½
Atlantic (Limited)	..	..	6¼

RAILWAYS.

Cork and Bandon	..	..	12½
Dublin and Drogheda	..	..	75
Do. Thirds	..	..	25½
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	..	..	6¼

On Saturday the Offices commence at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for general business will be the 15th August. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93½	93⅛	93⅛
Ditto for Account	93⅛			93½		
3 per cent. Reduced		91 93⅛	93⅛		93⅛	93⅛
New 3 per cent. Stock	93⅛	93⅛ 93	93⅛	93½	93⅛	93⅛
Ditto for Account	93⅛	93⅛ 93	93	93½	93⅛	93
Bank Stock						

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

The renewed heaviness on the Paris Bourse, the unfavourable comment on the Emperor's letter, and English funds opened this morning at a decline of ⅛, and subsequently showed a further tendency to weakness. There has been rather an active demand for discount, and little business has been done below 4 per cent. The corn market was steady at firmer rates. No gold was taken from the Bank. The whole of the recent American and Australian arrivals has been purchased for the continent. The colonial produce markets during this week have continued without improvement, but prices of nearly all the leading staples are maintained, and a steady demand has prevailed for home consumption. The Railway market opened this morning at yesterday's prices, but subsequently experienced a reaction. The traffic returns of Railways in the United Kingdom show an increase of £53,300.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

Funds were again flatter, and closed at a reduction of nearly one-eighth per cent. The weather is warlike, and anxiety as the Exchanges are now at a point at which a further slight change for the worse would cause gold to flow out. The market for British Railway stocks exhibited rather a dull appearance this afternoon. Rumours were circulated that the London and North Western Company's dividend will be less favourable than had been anticipated. The demand for money to-day both at the Bank and in the open market was brisker, owing, no doubt to the approach of the 4th. Very few transactions took place below the Bank rate.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, AUGUST 4.—Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea unaltered; common congou 1s 4d nominal. Rice good inquiry, higher rates offered. Saltpetre little more doing; holders continue firm.

WOOL SALES, LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 4.—The saleroom has been attended by buyers for all descriptions of wool; the biddings have ruled steadily, though not to say active, at extreme quotations.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 4.—Market firm. Sales 10,000 bales, including 40,000 on speculation and export.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, AUGUST 4.—Short supply o home grown wheat, which has sold at last week's rates. Factors wheat, both English and foreign held for extreme rates, but millers being well in stock, are not eager buyers, prices fully equal to last week, but business limited. Flour quiet. Barley not much doing.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, AUGUST 4.—No 1, 51s 0d to 51s 3d; Mixed Not. makers' iron, 52s 4d to 52s 6½; No. 3, 50s to 51s 9d. Market steady.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUGUST 4.—Firsts, 105s, seconds, 102s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 82s; sixths, 64s 2,400 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, AUGUST 4.—Old oats, 13s 0d; new, 15s 2d to 16s.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET.—There was a small attendance at our Corn Market to-day, and the only description of grain offered was a few samples of wheat which met a ready sale at the quotations of last Saturday. White wheat 32s. to 33s.; red, 31s. to 32s.; white oats, 15s. to 16s.; black, 14s. to 15s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Spain and Portugal [A]	..	One p.m., Aug. 6.
America (New York) [S]	..	One p.m., Aug. 7.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	..	One p.m., Aug. 8.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., Aug. 8.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles.		
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., Aug. 9.
America (Portland) [D]	..	Ten a.m., Aug. 10.
India (Bombay) [S]	..	
America (Boston), Newfoundland, and Bermuda [Q]	..	Ten a.m., Aug. 12.
America (New York) [S]	..	Or 6 p.m., Aug. 14.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., Aug. 15.
West Indies and Pacific [S], Spain and Portugal [S]	..	One p.m., Aug. 16.
	..	One p.m., Aug. 16.
America (Portland) [D]	..	Ten a.m., Aug. 17.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	..	Six p.m., Aug. 17
America (New York) [Q]	..	Ten a.m., Aug. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, and Mauritius [S]	..	One p.m., Aug. 19.
America (New York) [S]	..	One p.m., Aug. 21.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., Aug. 22.
West Coast of Africa [LL] Constantinople	..	Six p.m., Aug. 23.
America (Portland) [D]	..	Ten a.m., Aug. 24.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	..	Ten a.m., Aug. 26.
India and China [S], India (Bombay) [S]	..	One p.m., Aug. 26.
India (Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, and Mauritius, via Marseilles ..		Six p.m., Aug. 26.
America (New York) [S]	..	One p.m., Aug. 28.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., Aug. 29.
America (Portland) [D]	..	Ten a.m., Aug. 31.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to secure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Entertainments, Performances, &c.

MONDAY, AUG. 6.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; ☞ cannot be entered. School of Arts Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 51, Lower RAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"The Ocean of Life," "Ballet Divertissement," "The Rite of Abydos," "Your Life's in Danger," "The Vampire Fiend."

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, August 4th, amounted to 58,823 copies, making an average of 9,771 copies daily.

WANTED, a Thoroughly well-broken Pointer or Setter, or a pair of Pointers or Setters.—Address "A. B., Pointer," IRISH TIMES Office.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!

THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes

the des ponding Johnny. The effects was magical: the ovation—what a damning one—from friend and foe, from men of every party, and of all religions; in which pere Whig and Eldonite Tory, Liberal-Conservative, and Conservative-Liberal, Independent Opposition and Dependent Co-Ministerialist, High Churchman, Low Churchman, and No Churchman took part, was anything but grateful to the "riled" spirit of the Chancellor. Just watch its effect on the Treasury Bench as he keeps shutting his eyes to the mischief; Sidney Herbert wariike; merly reserved for the cross-examination of witnesses, intent on detailing the miseries of the Irish poor in the Channel passage; Lord John's ominous shrug to typify a Jonah must be thrown overboard, or the storm cannot abate; but, worst of all, the rosy smile that fell across the pleasing features of the smirking Brand told where the thorn in the Ministerial side lay, and pointed out the cause of many mishaps—in votes not forthcoming at the auspicious moments, and members not bowing down beneath the whip." The two members recalled to mind a different scene—a critical period in Lord Palmerston's Foreign Secretaryship, when all parties united to condemn his policy, but rose responsive to the words of Sir Robert Peel, soaring above prejudice, to exclaim, "Are we not all proud of him?" I need not say such manifestations of feeling from all rules of the House must fatally affect the Chancellor's position.

Your younger readers' with ambitious heads, will forgive me relating a piece of gossip, in reference to William Schaw Lindsay, the wealthy shipowner of Austin Friars, who led off on the first amendment of last night, that he came to London a poor lad with four shillings in his pocket, and has, by industry and energy, raised himself to his present proud position as one of the foremost shipowners of the world. Is it any wonder the member for Sunderland showed, on the all principle of "nothing like leather," rave and pride himself on our merchant navy, or move amendments decrying land fortifications?

In the division, Sir John Acton, Hon. Colonel Anesley, Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Bellew, Sir George Bowyer, Mr. Isaac Butt, Sir Hugh Cairns, Mr. Calcutt, Viscount Castlerosse, Hon. John Cole, Right Hon. Henry Corry, Mr. Pel Dawson, the Attorney-General, Colonel Dunne, Mr. Ennis, Captain Esmonde, Sir George Forster, Mr. Fortescue, Major Gavin, Mr. George, Mr. Gregory, Sir Edward Grogan, Lord Claud Hamilton, Right Hon. Henry Herbert, Mr. Hume, Mr. Lefroy, Sir Richard Lovlage, Lord Proby, Mr. Russell, Mr. Scully, Captain Stacpoole, Colonel Taylor, Mr. Torrens, Colonel Vandeleur, Mr. Waldron, and Right Hon. Sir Thos. Wilbside—thirty six Irish members—voted in favour of fortifications. It is a subject of remark that Lord John Russell was found in neither lobby, as a passing compliment from the Foreign Secretary to Napoleon, a no from Manchester allegiance, and a proof of independence in the Cabinet.

Mr. Greene, Mr. Pope Hennessy—catch this gentleman in the Government lobby, indeed!—Mr. M'Cann, Mr. M'Evoy, The O'Donoghue, and Mr. Michael Ryan, prove undying friendship for the Emperor by voting against the scheme. The only Irish pair—excuse the Bull—was the O'Conor Don, who joined the Opposition.

Saturday.

What is to be the fate of Monday night? You have seen that Lord Palmerston has sent round a pressing invitation to every thick or thin supporter, urging them to meet him on Monday afternoon at Cambridge House. It is said he will there and then announce his intention of sticking to his Chancellor, and threaten dissolution or resignation, and that he looks on the question as a testamount to a vote of want of confidence. The *Times* hopes to announce to the supporters of the Ministry that such a threat dare not be ventured in the present crisis of affairs, and is probably with *malice propense* leading astray some of the misbelieving, a circumstance that must and will help the Opposition. The move of the Chancellor, in dividing his resolution into two, one affecting the value of French imported paper, the other paper imported from other countries, has been met by a corresponding move on the part of Mr. Puller, Whig member for Hertfordshire, in making his amendment more indefinite, and thus committing the Opposition to nothing. You will have observed that throughout the entire manœuvres the Conservatives have not taken a single step; in no way have they compromised themselves or interfered between the Chancellor and his Whig supporters; but, you may rely on it, the change in the amendment was suggested by a more knowing head, and drawn up by a more skilful hand than Puller's. You recollect what a vague amendment from the Ministerial side of the House—which committed the Conservative Opposition to nothing—did a the hands of Milner Gibson on the China affair, by suspending all "ayes" and "noes," and a like move in tempting Gladstone, it is said, made his recent change in the resolution with a view to encourage the Conservatives to a compromise, by inducing them to carry out the Treaty, so far as French paper is concerned, and letting other nations go to Jericho; but the bait has not taken. Pam. will now, it is thought, urge the same idea on the Ministerialists to support the first part of the Chancellor's proposition, but reject the second. In the terms of the wisdom and justice of the Treaty, in a former letter, I omitted to point out the interpretation which the article puts upon the word "merchandise," (*des merchandises*), which her Majesty undertook to recommend to Parliament to admit into the United Kingdom. The eighth article specifies paper-hangings and card-boards as the only descriptions of paper intended to be included under the Treaty, and that the Chancellor has had to pocket some convincing arguments on the other side. In addition to the regular influences usually brought to bear on Members of Parliament, with the view of influencing their decisions on the question, hosts of pamphlets and bundles of letters arrive every post from would-be literary men and aspiring politicians, in the shape of publishers, stationers, newsvendors and paper makers, who supply statistics on the probable points of debate to any extent. The firm of coffee grinders and coffee planters, Messrs. Cassell and Co., are ardent for the remission, and in a neat letter addressed to each member express their modest hopes that the effect of the document will be to induce them to support Gladstone's resolutions. The old house of Bolsn, Covent Garden, came out on the opposite side, but a question involving so different and complicated interests, on which the fate of Cabinets and treaties depend, of Europe, the honour of England, the safety of seats, the advertisements of Cassell, and the revenge of Gladstone, are made to depend, must excite interest.

Bugbears arise on every side to save the infant child from a fall, and the inconsistencies of the tariff are to be forgotten at the expense of the manufacturer. The pleasing picture drawn by the Chancellor, in which rural mills, "the village green dotted with picturesque establishments," the thriving property of small paper makers is often brought to his recollection by faint-hearted friends and over-hearted opponents. As far as I can form an opinion the Irish members below the gangway on both sides of the House are decidedly opposed to the Chancellor's new arrangements. They profess to see the consequences to Ireland's trade of such an attempt, and decide not to lend their aid thereto. But time will tell, and to its test issue I leave the event.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

OSBORNE, FRIDAY.

The Queen and Prince Consort rode on horseback yesterday. Princess Alice, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold drove out.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary, attended by Lady Caroline Cust, left Cambridge Cottage, Kew, for Ashridge Park, Herts, on a visit to Lady Marian Alford.

The Duke of Hamilton has left town to join the Duchess and family at Baden-Baden.

General Sir George Brown, K.C.B., will entertain at Shrubbery the Lord Lieutenant and Staff at the Royal Canal, this evening.

Lord Clonbrock has returned from Castleconnell to Clonbrock.

Captain James Bell, Mrs. Bell, family and suite, have left Miltarne for Rearagh Lodge, Saltbill, where they will sojourn for the remainder of the season.

The Right Hon. Lord Plunket, the Lord Bishop of Tuam, was presented at the Palace, on Saturday evening, from Dublin.

Colonel and Mrs. Ball and family have left Newpark House for Ballincaw, Dunmore East, for the bathing season.

THE CHURCH.

We have learned with much gratification that the Marquess of Ormonde, on the part of her son, the young Marquess, presented the Rev. John L. Drapes, Vicar of St. John's, in this city, to the Rectory of Tullow, in the Diocese of Leighlin, vacant by the demise of the Rev. Jas. Beresford. A more estimable or exemplary clergyman could not have been selected by Lady Ormonde for this promotion, and the only regret which we feel at his removal from the city with which he has been so long connected, is that the appointment will cause the Rev. Mr. Drape's translation to another diocese.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

THANKS.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.—The committee for the following:—London Hibernian Society, £100; Church Offering for precious promises, £5; John Orpin, jun., £1.

From the Committee of the Adelaide Hospital for the following:—Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq., £10; Miss M. A. Cowing Nesbitt, £10; F. Longworth Dames, Esq., £3; Mrs. Wood Maunsell, Esq., £10; Dr. J. F. Duncan, £5; Rev. J. F. Colly, £5; Rev. W. C. Greene, £1; Mrs. Green, £1; Mr. Smith, Balrath, £1; Mrs. Bell (her collection), £2s.; George Kennedy, Esq., £1; Rev. Mr. Allen, £1. Anthony Wilson begs to acknowledge the receipt of £3, on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's towards the fund now raising for the relief of the sufferers from the late fatal accident in Baggot-street.

THE ARMY.

(FROM THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.)

An Order in Council has been issued sanctioning some very important regulations for paying the navy, to be brought into operation on and after the 1st of October next, or in ships abroad as soon thereafter as they are received on board. It is resolved that the system of paying down ships at home every six months be discontinued, and there be established a rule of striking an annual balance, or an adjustment of wages, at the end of each financial year—viz., 31st of March. On this the commanding officers of her Majesty's ships are to take care that the crews are fully settled as to the state of their accounts, and that they fully understand that at that special opportunity of remitting, or investment, or of leaving it undrawn till the ships be paid off. It is further to be explained to the seamen, as payment of monthly advance will be made to them, that those in ships newly commissioned, the pay for two months' advance immediately before proceeding to sea will be discontinued; but in every case, when ships have recently joined and not been paid any monthly advance, each man, before sailing, may receive one month's advance, although it be not then due. By these regulations the paymaster of every ship will be authorised to make monthly advances to officers and men, according to their different grades.

The command of the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone may be expected to become vacant very soon, as Colonel Balders stands second on the list for promotion to the rank of Major General.

The command of the force at Colchester Camp will shortly be vacant, in consequence of the promotion of Major General R. Blucher Wood, C.B., to his present rank.

Captain E. M. Jones, 20th Regiment, who has recently passed through the Staff College, has been appointed Brigade Major to Major General Crauford's Brigade at Dover, in succession to Lieut. Colonel Barnard, Grenadier Guards, resigned on promotion.

Captain W. Palliser, 18th Hussars, has been appointed Brigade Major to the Cavalry Brigade at Dublin, in succession to Major A. J. H. Elliot.

Captain Elsom, 3d Buffs, and Captain E. N. Hill, 30th Regiment, have been appointed aides-de-camp to Lieut.-General Sir George Wetherall, K.C.B., commanding the Northern District.

Captain R. H. Graham, of the 4th battalion Rifle Brigade, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, Governor of Malta; Captain Sir William Fairfax, of the 2d battalion 15th Regiment, is acting as extra aide-de-camp to Sir Gaspard.

Brevet Major S. P. Jarvis, of the 82d Regiment, has been provisionally appointed Adjutant to the Staff College.

Captain W. Congreve, 4th Regiment, has been appointed Major of Brigade at Chatham.

THE NAVY.

It is expected that the Channel Squadron, now at Holyhead, will remain there for some days.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenant—Richard H. D. Kingto the Orion. Paymaster—Edwin Harris (additional) to the Impregnable. Assistant Paymaster—John N. Harvey to the Royal Albert.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'clock.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SATURDAY.—The *Patrie*, of this evening, says that the regiments intended for Syria left Chalons this morning. Four steamers left Toulon yesterday to embark troops. News received here states that great agitation prevails in Candia, Jeddah, and Arabia.

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

Nearly all the Paris journals devote a considerable space to extracts from the articles of the London journals on the Emperor's Letter, and in general without the addition of any comment of their own. The *Monde*, however, has a few lines of observation.

Is is stated in a letter from Trieste that the steamer Elizabeth, which was destined for Syria, has been ordered to proceed to Naples, to remain there at the disposal of the Royal family.

The Emperor of Austria, says a letter from Berlin, has conferred the order of the Golden Fleece on the Prince of Hohenzollern. The Count De Paris and the Duc de Chartres have had an interview with the Emperor of Austria.

ITALY.

ROME (VIA MARSEILLES), JULY 31ST.—The popular movement at Arpina has been suppressed. The people shouted for Garibaldi. General Lamoriciere has despatched a column of troops to Terracino.

NAPLES, JULY 31ST.—A military column has been sent to Calabria.

SARDINIA.

MILAN, AUGUST 4TH.—The *Perseveranza* announces that the Sardinian Government had ordere d the levy of the classes 1838 and 1839.

NAPLES.

AUGUST 4TH.—The City is tranquil.

MARSEILLES, 4TH AUGUST.—The Bombay malls of 7th ult. brings news of importance. The death of Mr. Legyb, a member of the Ionian Council, is announced.

The steamer Magdalena from Brazils passed Hurst Castle at 6-25 a.m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Saturday, in the Bankruptcy Court, the hearing of the case of Stresstield & Co. was fixed for Thursday next.

It is rumoured that the Great Northern half year's dividend will be £2 5s. We have received no official announcement of it.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—The Funds to-day are dull, at yesterday's prices. The other departments of the Stock Exchange are likewise quiet. Upon the whole sales have rather predominated to-day. British Railway Stocks in several instances are somewhat lower. The prin cipal fluctuation has been in London and North Western Stock.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SATURDAY, 3-35 P.M.—The Bourse has been firm, but little business was done. Rentes closed at 68-25, or about same as yesterday.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Great Ebor—10 to 1 against Defender (taken); 100 to 6 (offered).

Ledger—7 to 2 on the Field (offered); 12 to 1 against Wallace (offered); 12 to 1 against Sweetsauce (offered); 25 to 1 against Shampedo.

Derby—2,000 to 50 against Grouse (taken). Very little doing.

BAND AT BRAY.

The Band of the Donegal Militia will, by permission of Major Todd, play at Bray this day (Monday), weather permitting, from three to half-past five o'clock, under the direction of Mr. Griggs, Bandmaster. Programme of Music to be performed:—

March			
Overture—"Une chasse sans les,"	...	...	Owens.
Waltz—"La Preimi Margarite,"	...	...	Maria.
Selection—"Irish Airs,"	...	...	Griggs.
Polka—"Madiline,"	...	...	Farback.
Selection—"Fanerede,"	...	...	Rossini.
Galop—"En durant,"	...	...	Bianchteau.
Fantaine—"Militaire,"	...	...	Gambied.
Quick March.			

God Save the Queen.

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.

Yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, the 5th inst. at three o'clock, special religious service was held in the above-named Hall. The Rev. W. L. Giles was the preacher. The attendance was very numerous. The subject of the preacher's discourse was "The Three Crosses." He took his text from the 27th chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew, beginning at the 35th verse, and including the three following, in which is described the Crucifixion of our Lord and the two thieves. He began by asking them to accompany him to a spot the most sacred in the whole earth, and around which were clustering the most cherished and the holiest memories, because on it had occurred the most solemn, the grandest, and the most absorbing event the world ever saw—he meant Calvary. He should take them back nearly 2,000 years, through the history of the world, full of violence, of sin, and wickedness, to a green mound outside the walls of ancient Jerusalem. There they would see three holes made; and, looking from it (the mound) towards the nearest gate of the city they would see issuing out of it a large and violent mob, and amongst them the stout and stalwart forms of Roman soldiers, carrying with them their spears swords, &c., and coming towards the hill, rending the air with their shouts. In the middle of that crowd they would see two ruffians, and each carrying a cross. Behind came a third, also carrying a cross; but on His countenance were the most heavenly traits, which at once bespoke His innocence, and His being different from the two who were before Him. They had now, the preacher said, three crosses raised, and upon them three different characters, and he should endeavour to look upon each separately. The first cross they had to look upon was that of hardened impenitence. He next drew attention to the second cross, or that of ultimate accepted penitence, on which hung he who was pardoned at the eleventh hour, and told that on that day he should be with the Lord in Paradise. His death was quite different from the last; his dying eye seemed to be gazing at something Heavenly, and his ear to be listening to the golden harps of the angels as they peeped out from their abodes of glory, and sang with their sweet voices song of joy over his salvation, as if gazing on these, and listening to the sounds, his bosom calmly heaved its last, and soared away into Paradise. He next asked them to gaze on the cross of perfect, conscious innocence, where hung One who had passed through a life of sorrow and suffering to atone for their sins, although He possessed all power in Heaven and on earth, yet He had endured Malice, Violence of the mob, the revilings of the impenitent malefactor, and the cruelties of the soldiery. All these sufferings He endured for them to take away their sins. He concluded with a personal appeal to the congregation not to neglect the great blessing He had secured for them by His death and sufferings.

The service was concluded with singing and prayer, about twenty minutes past four o'clock.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

Hawdon Macnamara, Esq., F.R.C.S.I., has been appointed to the professorship of Materia Medica, a position formerly held with distinction by his late eminent f ther.

GARIBALDI.—We (IRISH TIMES) have received the sum of £1, which we shall transfer to the central committee in London, as also any further subscriptions.

THE MAYORALTY FOR 1861.—We understand that a meeting of the Conservative members of the Croporation was held on Saturday, at which it was proposed that Mr. W. Acheson should be nominated as Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. It was, however, subsequently resolved that no gentleman should be nominated until the resolution relative to the Lord Mayor Elect taking a pledge as to the course he should pursue on the freeman question should be rescinded.

THE FOUR HACRS IN THE ROTUNDO GARDENS.—As already announced a series of foot races and other athletic games will take place in the Rotundo Gardens this evening, commencing at six o'clock.

SLIGO ELECTION.—The nomination takes place to-day and the majority on either side is expected to be exceedingly small. Four hundred constabulary are stationed in the town, and also a troop of the 1st Royal Dragoons, under the command of Captain Graham.

GAS LIGHTING OF ARDILLAN CASTLE, BALLYBOGAN.—Colonel Taylor, M.P., having recently determined to light Ardgillan Castle with gas, entrusted the erection of the works and interior fittings to Messrs. Edmundson and Co., of this city, who have, by means of their patent gas apparatus completed the lighting with entire success.

The Waterford Agricultural Show, this year, will be on a splendid scale, and great preparations are making to render it worthy of public patronage.

MONEY ORDERS.—(To be supplied gratuitously at all Money-order Offices.)—On the 15th instant, and thenceforward, remitters of money-orders will be furnished gratuitously at all Money-order Offices in the United Kingdom with printed forms of application for money-orders. The public are recommended, when applying for money-orders, to make use of these forms, since, besides saving time, they will afford greater security than verbal directions against mistakes.—(By command of the Postmaster-General,) ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.—General Post Office, August 3.

STEAM EXCURSIONS.—The Mars steamer is advertised for a trip northward next Wednesday, combining healthy and pleasurable exercise, with noble views and historic associations. The excursionist, while feasting his eyes on the rugged cliffs, dells, and slopes, the sombre castle, and the beautifully situated lighthouse of Howth, will be reminded of Tristram's defeat of the Danes in that quarter in the 19th century, by which he won the lordship of Howth, inherited by his descendants to this day. Granu Uile's times will be also thought of; her visit to the castle, her abduction and restoration of its heir, and the time honoured custom of hospitality, observed as a consequence of that event by the noble family of Howth to this day. Ireland's Eye, stained by recent crime, will be closely approached, while the Lumbay Island and Malahide Castle, will bring one's thoughts back to the Talbot's of Henry the Second's time, in whose family the lordship has continued since the seven years' possession of the estates by Myles Corbet, under the auspices of Cromwell, being ignored. The Moarne mountains may be seen soaring aloft in majestic line in the distance, and the new light-house on Rock-a-bill will prove an object of interest. Nor will the Skerries be passed without affording material for reflection. These consist of four islands—Shenex, Red Island, Colt Island, and Inispatrick, or St. Patrick's Isle. The last, so-called, from its being the first spot of Irish ground trodden by Ireland's patron saint. Shenex comprises an area of fifteen acres, and on it and the Red Island are Martel's towers. A fine view is offered to your citizens on this trip; and it is hoped that the weather will be such as to encourage numbers to avail themselves of it.

LUCRATIVE OATS.—We have seen a magnificent specimen of oats cultivated at Taughmaconnell, on the estate of Sir Charles Coote, by the Rev. George French. The straw is nearly five feet in length, and the yield of grain very prolific. It is worthy of remark that the crop was grown on a piece of land which never paid rent, having been considered utterly worthless. The rev. gentleman is a diligent and successful farmer.—*Western Star.*

A FACT FOR ORNITHOLOGISTS.—A circumstance worthy of the attention of ornithologists has been communicated to us by a trustworthy correspondent. Head-constable Harkins, of the Rosbercon Constabulary, recently was made a present of a lark by a policeman of the Glanmore station, who had kept the bird in a cage in his room. The head-constable some days after bringing the lark home, opened the cage to allow it to fly about the room, when to his great disappointment it contrived to escape through a crevice in the window. It was not, however to see the bird again, but to his no small astonishment he learned next day that it had flown directly to Glanmore, a distance of five miles, and sought refuge again in the cage of its old master, where it has since remained.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—Lord Elphinstone—The will and codicil of this distinguished and much-regretted nobleman, the Right Hon. John Elphinstone, G.C.B., G.C.H., and P.C., a Peer of the United Kingdom and a Peer of Scotland, formerly Governor of Bombay, were proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate, on the 31st July, by his executors, who are also nominated trustees—namely, Wm. Buller Fullerton Elphinstone, Commander R.N., of Carbery, Mid-Lothian; William Patrick Adam, Esq., of Kinross, M.P.; the Rev. Henry Macdowell Erskine, M.A., of Cordross, Stirling; and Walter Elliot, Esq., of Wolflee, Roxburgh—who administered to the personal estate as of the value of £16,000. His lordship—who was never married—disposes of his real estate to his successor and relative, Lieutenant-Colonel John Elphinstone Fleming, grandson of the eleventh Lord Elphinstone, and son of the late Admiral Elphinstone Fleming, who assumed the name of Fleming upon inheriting certain family estates, and is now Lord Elphinstone, fourteenth Baron Elphinstone in the Peerage of Scotland; he also leaves him an annuity of £1,000, and all his presentation plate, and has appointed him residuary legatee. He leaves to his (testator's) half-sister the surplus residue of the income arising from the estate for her life, and bequeaths to his executor, the Rev. H. M. Erskine, a legacy of £500, and to a daughter of his executor, W. Elliott, a legacy of £1,000. The will and codicil were executed by his lordship the day before his death, both documents bearing the same date, the 18th of July, 1860. The will is drawn in the form peculiar to the laws of Scotland, and the codicil in that of the English form. The executors in the Scottish instrument are the same as—namely John Howard Williams, solicitor, Bedford-row; and Richard de Courcy Peele, surgeon in her Majesty's Indian service, residing at Shrewsbury Baron Heytesbury, G.C., P.C.B.—The will of the Right Honorable William A'Court Baron Heytesbury, of Heytesbury, in the county of Wilts, was proved in the principal registry of the Court of Probate, on the 24th of July, by the only executor named therein, the Right Hon. William Henry Ashe, Baron Heytesbury (heretofore the Hon. Wm Henry Ashe A'Court Holmes, who married the eldest daughter and heiress of Sir Leonard Thomas Worsley Holmes, Bart., whose name he assumed). His lordship has bequeathed to his only surviving daughter, the Hon. Cecilia Maria, wife of the Hon. Robert Daly (son of Lord Dunsandle, an Irish peer), the Broomhill estate, her own property, absolutely; but to his two principal domestics—his housekeeper and butler. His real estates and the residue of his personal property he bequeathes to his son and successor, Lord Heytesbury. Amongst his property he mentions a policy of assurance on his own life effected in the Equitable, in the year 1808, for the sum of £5,000, which has augmented, during the forty-four years, to the vast sum of upwards of £18,000, and has been increased in value to the time of his death. The will bears date 5th of May, 1852; and his lordship died on the 31st of May last, in his 81st year. Lady Charles Somerset—The will of the Right Hon. Lady Mary, relict of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Henry Somerset, was administered to by her son, Lieutenant-Colonel Poulett George Henry Somerset, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £4,000. Lady Mary leaves specific bequests of jewellery to her two daughters; to her son the col. and his wife; to her sisters, the Duchess of Cleveland and Lady Augusta Poulett; and to her son Earl Poulett, giving the remainder of her jewellery, and all her lace, &c., to her daughter Augusta Anne. There are a few pecuniary legacies. Her ladyship has appointed her said son residuary legatee. The will has the signature of R. Chas. H. Somerset," and bears date 11th of Oct. 1858. —*Illustrated London News.*

THE POPE'S ARMY.—A letter from Rome in the "Gazette de Lyon" gives the following particulars respecting the Pontifical army:—"Since General de Lamoriciere has taken the command great reforms have been made in the staff, materiel, and effective force of the army. He proceeded on the principle that, as the Pope is the spiritual sovereign of all Roman Catholic nations, questions of nationality ought to be set aside; and he accordingly created a battalion of Pontifical sharpshooters, improperly called Franco-Belgian, in which French, Belgian, and other volunteers are enrolled as they present themselves. The Pope, with God's help, is able to pay his soldiers 12 bajocchi per day; of these six go to pay for their food, leaving the men five, which is a great deal, especially as compared with the French army, in which the pay is only 40c, and the soldier has only 5c a day for pocket-money. A corps of cavalry has been formed on the same conditions, and there is to be another if found necessary. The rumours in circulation respecting the impossibility of organising the Pontifical army are, therefore, altogether unfounded. It is nothing extraordinary that the formation of a regular army cannot be achieved in a fortnight, as many persons who come to Rome seem to expect would be the case with the Pope's."

LIONS AND DOG.—One of the most interesting cages in the Zoological Gardens is that which contains a family party, consisting of the mastiff with the lion and his mate. They were brought up together from cubhood, and agree marvellously well, though the dog would prove little more than a mouthful for either of his noble-looking companions. Visiters express much sympathy for him, and fancy that the lion is only saving him up, as the Giant did Jack, for a future feast. But their sympathy appears to be thrown away. "Lion" has always maintained the ascendency he assumed as a pup, and any rough handling on the part of his huge play-fellows is immediately resented by his flying at their noses. Although the dog is allowed to come out of the den every morning, he has a great disinclination to leave his old friends. It is, however, thought advisable to separate them at feeding time.—*Cassell's Natural History.*

THE ECLIPSE.—According to a Malta correspondent, the greatest portion of the sun at that island was covered at 45 minutes past three in the afternoon, when the darkness was very like to that of a coming-on grale, or strong north-east wind, with this exception, that the wind suddenly fell, and the weather became very close and sultry. The streets, bastions, balconies, and terraces, were crowded with both sexes looking at the sun through coloured and hurriedly smoked glass; and some were so earnestly taken with their study as to present visible marks, when the termination of the eclipse released the sun and threw a light on the subject of their eyebrows and even noses having been in contact with the smoked glass.

THE NUMBER OF CITIES IN THE WORLD.—There are fifty-seven cities in the world which contain from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants—twenty-three from 200,000 to 500,000, and twelve which contain above 500,000, two of which are London and Paris, and ten are in Eastern Asia.

THE SUNKEN FLEET AT SEBASTOPOL.—Mr. Gowan, the gentleman engaged in raising the sunken fleet at Sebastopol, writes on the 10th ult.:—"Yesterday I raised and brought alongside the wharf the 60-gun frigate Kouletchi, the frigate the large masts of which stood upright in the centre of the harbour. She was very heavy, weighing, I think 4500 tons. This is, I believe, the first frigate that was ever raised whole, and she is in good condition. Since you left I have raised some 12 vessels, among them four wooden and one iron was steamers of 260-horse power each. The steamer Vladimir, of 400-horse power, will be the next one, and after her some line-of-battle ships.

A LETTER OF LONDON—London, says the Registrar-General, now covers 121 square miles—a square of 11 miles to the side. It is equal to three Londons of 1800, it increases at the rate of about 1,000 a week, half by births (their excess over deaths), and half by immigration (its excess over emigration.) It is remarkable that in London one in six of those who leave the world dies in one of the public institutions—a workhouse, hospital, asylum, or prison. Nearly one in eleven of the deaths is in a workhouse.

THE SCOTCH VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—The proposed review of the Scotch Volunteers by the Queen, at Edinburgh, on the 7th inst., has created an excitement throughout Scotland that has not been equalled since her Majesty first visited Scotland in 1842. From Caithness and Sutherland shires on the north to the Mull of Galloway on the south, the whole of Scotland is astir on the subject, and, to all appearance, at least three-fifths of the Volunteers of Scotland will assemble on the field at Holyrood on the 7th, not a few of them coming a distance of 200 miles. The Scotch Volunteers will also have the satisfaction of being associated on the occasion with 1,500 to 2,000 English brethren, chiefly from the northern counties, but including 50 from the London Scotch, and a considerable representation of other metropolitan corps, a testimony of fraternity and friendship that is highly esteemed by the Scotch Volunteers. The magistrates of Edinburgh have received applications up to Thursday for rendezvous accommodation for 20,500 Volunteers, but this is considerably in excess of the official numbers, and may probably include several corps more than once, owing to the informal manner in which the applications are made. As further applications are still expected, the exact number intended to be present cannot yet be ascertained, but in all probability it will be close on 20,000. It is now expected that the review will be at three instead of four o'clock. Sir George Wetherall is to be the General in command, and the Volunteers will be massed into two divisions—the first under the command of Lord Rokeby, and the second under the command of Major-General Cameron, commanding-in-chief in North Britain. There will be eight or ten brigades to be commanded, partly by military and partly by Volunteer officers. Owing to the large number of Volunteers on the ground, the movements will be simply those of inspection and review, and will not include skirmishing or any active manœuvres. The park outside the review ground will be decorated with numerous marquees and booths, obtained by the permission of Lord de Grey. A "committee of taste," appointed by the town council, have recommended the inhabitants to decorate public and private buildings with flags, tapestries, and floral devices, and Heriot's Hospital, and other buildings set apart for the reception of the Volunteers will likewise be embellished.

EDUCATION IN COLLIERIES.—(From a correspondent.) —Yesterday I witnessed a scene here (Seaham) which I shall not easily forget, indeed I considered it of such great interest that I hope you will accord me a short space in your journal to give a short account of it. The Marchioness of Londonderry entertained to tea, in a large marquee attached to the magnificent schools, here, more than 1,100 children. These children came from the schools, which her ladyship has so liberally provided at her own cost, at the different collieries which belong to her in the county of Durham. Some of these collieries are at a distance of 10 or 12 miles from Seaham, and the children were conveyed in covered waggons at the expense of her ladyship. A large party had assembled to witness the sight, including among the number Miss Burdett Coutts, who is at present on a visit to Seaham. A raised dais was fixed in the marquee and the children were marched past in single file, the successful candidates for the prizes given by her ladyship receiving them at her hands. These prizes consisted of books and useful articles—such as workboxes for the girls and writing desks for the boys, some of them being very valuable. After the distribution of the prizes her ladyship addressed the children and teachers in a very forcible, practical, and earnest speech, pointing out the advantages of education, and advising the teachers as to the sort of education which ought to be imparted to their pupils, and suggesting a useful and practical training as being of more advantage than the mere ornamental. Her ladyship also spoke of the evils that arise from the fact of parents sending their children to work too soon, before they have even attained the rudiments of learning (a practice, I am sorry to say, which is too generally followed among the mining population of these districts), and concluded by expressing an earnest and almost affectionate solicitude in the welfare of those in her employ. My object in making this communication is to draw the attention of the public to the exertions which this philanthropic lady has made, and is continually making, towards improving the moral, social, and religious welfare of her dependants. She does not delegate her authority in these matters to others; but sees that all arrangements with regard to the education of her workpeople are faithfully and energetically carried out. By personal inspection she watches the rise and progress of her plans, and the satisfactory result is a great, a very great improvement, both morally, socially, and religiously, among the working population over which she has control. No one would believe the difference which a few years have made in this respect, and it is a great incentive to future exertions that such happy results have been attained. No one could witness the scene yesterday without a feeling of grateful pride to see so many happy-looking, well-dressed children gathered around the benevolent lady, receiving at her hands the reward of their mental labour; and when we consider that nearly all these must some day become pitmen and the wives of pitmen, the prospective good that must be eventually attained is a prospect very cheering to the minds of those who take an interest in these matters. I hope you will allow this communication to appear in your columns, in the hope that the conduct of the Marchioness of Londonderry, in this instance, may stimulate others in her position to follow her good example.—*London Times.*

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—Foreign Office.—Mr. A. H. Mounsey and Mr. F. Antrobus have been appointed paid attachés and passed their examinations. War Office.—Mr. H. P. Travers, military store service, Woolwich, has been appointed military store officer in charge of Point de Galle, vice assistant military storekeeper Fretz, ordered to Colombo. The appointment of Assistant Military Storekeeper Munro to that station has been cancelled, that officer having already served at Trincomalee, Ceylon. Mr. William G. Herbert has been appointed a temporary clerk, London, and passed his examination. The Admiralty.—Mr. C. H. Unwin has been appointed a clerk in Somerset House, and passed his examination. Mr. J. C. Aspinall has been appointed a temporary clerk at Malta, and passed his examination. Home Office.—An inspectorship under the Local Government Act has become vacant by the death of Mr. A. L. Dickens, C.E. Colonial Office.—Mr. E. A. Ewing has been appointed a clerk in the Colonial Office, and passed his examination. The Post-office.—Mr. Henry Couche and Mr. Charles Lewis have been appointed temporary clerks in London, and passed their examinations. Mr. James Wilson Hyde has been appointed a clerk at Glasgow, and passed his examination. Mr. William B. Sisson, first-class railway travelling clerk, has been promoted to be an inspector of mails. Messrs. Sidney M. Brown, Joseph Thyer, William Bundy, and John E. Duesbury, second-class railway travelling clerks, have been promoted to be first-class clerks in the new establishment. A consist of eight vacancies, as clerks beginning at £960, and rising £10 a-year to £950. The second-class clerks will be fifteen in number, and will begin at £180, and rise £7 10s. per annum to £240. The third class will be twenty-four in number, and will begin at £80, and rise by £5 a-year to £150.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

BRITISH AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN FRANCE.—The *Patrie* of Thursday last contains an account of the distribution of prizes at the Agricultural meeting at Fouilleuse (the Emperor's farm.) It must be gratifying to the English people to know that the award was in favour of British manufactures. Out of 39 inventions, 20 of which only were of French origin, Messrs. Burgess and Key obtained the first prize, a gold medal and 1,000 francs. Mr. Cuthbert, of Bedale, received a silver medal and 500f. as the second prize. Mr. Cranston, of London, a bronze medal and 300f. The prize of honour was awarded to Burgess and Key. The Emperor himself was present, and spent some time in examining the implements.

MALTA, JULY 29.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Ceylon arrived this morning with the outward India and China mails from Southampton. Letters received by the Mersey from Alexandria of the 24th report that up to that date no intelligence had been received of the missing Simla, with the India and China mails; and it was apprehended that some accident had occurred to her machinery which had compelled her to put back to Aden. If any accident had occurred to her further up the Red Sea, some of her boats would probably have reached either Souakim or Coscir, which are in telegraphic communication with Suez. The Imperador, which had left Aden for Souakim some time after the Simla, had not yet arrived there. The cable between Souakim and Aden is again out of order. The Bombay and Australian mails are due at Aden on the 26th, when news will probably be received of the Simla. We regret to learn, by a letter from Suez of the 20th instant, of the total loss on the rocks near Toor, at the entrance of the Gulf of Suez, of the sailing ship Malabar; crew saved. She was an old East Indiaman, of upwards of 1,000 tons burden, and bound to Suez with coals. Her hull and cargo have been sold as they lay. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Vectis, from Marseilles with the outward overland Bombay mail, arrived here at 11-15 p.m. of the 22nd inst., and proceeded for Alexandria at 5 a.m. on the following day. Captain Brett, private secretary to the Governor, arrived by her.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SICILY AND MALTA.—The only stations in Sicily open with Malta on the 25th July were Modica, Noto, Terranova, Caltagirone and Piazza, from which latter place messages to Palermo are forwarded by post. The Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company, having allowed the summer to nearly pass over without doing anything towards discovering and repairing the ruptured cables to Cagliari and to Corfu, would seem to have abandoned both the one and the other.

THE JUDGE AND THE HIGH SHERIFF.

An extraordinary occurrence took place at Guildford Assizes on Friday. About the middle of the day the grand jury, having concluded their business, came into court with the remainder of the bills, and Mr. Justice Blackburn dismissed them, thanking them in the usual form for the assistance they had rendered to the administration of justice. In order to explain what subsequently took place it may be as well to state that it appears that the High Sheriff of the county, Mr. Evelyn, had requested the learned judge to pay the compliment to the gentlemen who had attended, but who had not actually served on the grand jury, of thanking them for their attendance, as many of them had come a considerable distance to perform the duty, but the learned judge said he considered it unnecessary to do

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—The *Moniteur* publishes, as an official document, the text of the military convention signed at Messina, between Marechal Clery on the one part, and "Chevalier Major-General Medici" on the other, the troops under the latter being recognised as "the Sicilian," while Clery's are termed "the Royal." The evacuation of the city is stipulated, and no impediment to be offered to the Royalists' embarkation either for the mainland or the island citadel, which is not to attempt any bombardment of the city, unless attacked or followed by troops coming from outside its walls not from thence, any other assault from outside its walls not to be visited on the city. General Bosco, who capitulated with Garibaldi at Melazzo, had arrived in the Bay of Naples with the remnant of his garrison, and as he appears to be the only soldier of any pluck in Bomba's service, it is a pity that he should have signed an agreement to relinquish the artillery in the fort (which he did, but *spiked* the guns), and to leave behind 200 cavalry horses, including two splendid chargers of his own (which he did, but *poisoned* the two latter) : enough to disgust Garibaldi from further conventions.

On the 1st of August the Quirinal packet landed at Marseilles General Nunziante, who had left his royal master in disgust, his wife, the duchess, flinging up indignantly her post at Court. It is a pity that so grand a personage should be fellow-passenger on the same deck with the police bloodhound Maniscalco, driven from Palermo, and now found unfit for even Naples. Ajossa is already in Paris, with a host of other fugitives from national retribution, most of whom have assumed false names and several lots of old and aged bodies are lying in their "dreadful trade," far more perilous than "gathering samphire," if the assassination of Campagna (a leading trader) on his arrival at Malta be confirmed.

The only result of King Victor Emannuel's letter to Garibaldi, dissuasive of a descent on the mainland, is stated to be the disappearance of the Savoy cross from the Italian tricolour, the Dictator of course not acting being shoveboard, scorning false colours. Every hour hastens the disorganisation and dissolution of Bomba's government, while continental revolt is steadily maturing its strength, and a call for insular aid will not find the Sicilian potentate deaf or dilatory. You have accounts of Alexander Dumas, which prove that the two great contemporaries, Shakspere and Cervantes, were true to nature, each in giving to his hero a proper set off in a Falstaff and a Sancho Panza—Dumas, acting, indeed, both characters. The *Charivar*, advises King Francesco II. to imitate the letter of King Victor Emmanuel, and write to the younger Dumas at Paris praying him to recall his father from further rashness; it is feared the young author of Le "Pere Prodigue" will not interfere.

The official journal of Rome notices the Paris *Siecle*, and in reply to the taunt of Papal lamentation being so monopolised by the martyrdom of Cardinal Corsi at Pisa, and other reverend but refractory partisans of bygone Government in Upper Italy, that not a word is afforded for Syrian massacres, pleads that the sad intelligence only reached Vatican on the morning of the Allocution day; to which apology *Le Siecle* demurs, adding that such a slow coach system won't do for modern times, and if a Government keep pace with the century in point of intelligence, it had better abdicate its functions at once. The departure of General Guyon is now certain; and there is a manifest absence of mutual understanding between the Imperial Government here and the Papal there; the hitch being a Gallican appointment to the bishopric of Vannes, in Brittany. On the one hand Pio Nono will have none but Ultramontane prelates in France, while Napoleon III. has had so much trouble with that set of churchmen, that he is fully determined they shall get no more mitres from *him*, and such declaration has twice been recorded intelligibly by the *Moniteur*. The Government at Peru has recalled its envoy from Rome altogether, on some similar quarrel.

NAPLES.

A communication from Naples of the 28th, in the *Debats*, says:—

"The situation is improving in a diplomatic point of view, but the state of internal affairs is still most unsatisfactory. The partisans of the old abuses were stunned by the blow they received, and their chiefs are scattered; but they are only discomfited, not completely overthrown, and have not relinquished all hope of recovering their position. Garibaldi would not conquer the kingdom of Naples so easily as Sicily, but his invasion would give rise to terrible disorders. He probably would not be able to bring about the annexation of Southern to Northern Italy, but his presence would be the signal for a revolution which he himself would not be able to manage or keep within any assigned limits."

Another letter, of the same date, says:—

"Yesterday Baron Brenier informed M. de Martino by letter that he had been apprised by a despatch just arrived that England would not accede to a proposal made by France for preventing Garibaldi's landing even by force. The Minister has this morning shown me M. Brenier's letter. Some information has been communicated to me relative to an affair now pending between France and the Vatican. The Pope persists in refusing canonical institution to Mgr. Maret, Bishop of Vannes, whom his Holiness considers as a Gallican. On the other hand, great importance is attached to this nomination in Paris, and the Duke de Grammont has very pressing instructions on the subject. At Rome they allege that Mgr. Maret is deaf, and labours under chronic disease, so as to render him unfit for the episcopate."

THE BATTLE OF MELAZZO.

The special correspondent of the *Times* sends a very animated account of the battle of Melazzo, and follows it up by describing the evacuation of Messina by the Neapolitans. In the following passage he describes Garibaldi's personal encounter during the battle:—

"Although the whole movement was under the orders more especially of Medici, Garibaldi was, of course, the soul of the fight, finding himself invariably at the point most exposed, and exposing himself, as is his wont to do. He was with the centre, which was making its way slowly over and through all the obstacles, when the news arrived that the left, unable to resist the superior forces of the enemy, was giving way, and thus exposing the whole line to be turned on that side. Taking the only reserve remaining a battalion composed of North Italians and Tuscans, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Dunne and several other English officers, he went to the left to stem the advance of the Neapolitans. His presence and the exertion of the officers of the battalion succeeded in steadying these young troops, who not only resisted further attacks, but pushed forward towards the guns with which the enemy was sweeping the road. The advance bolder than ever brought them to the guns; an English sailor, lately enlisted at Patti, was the first across the wall behind which one of the guns was posted, and the next moment the gun was carried off in triumph. Just at the moment when it was disappearing behind the curve in the road, the cry arose of 'Cavalry—cavalry!' and excited confusion. Vain were the attempts of Garibaldi and of the officers to overcome this bugbear of young troops; they pressed against the garden wall on one side, and, jumping a ditch on they other, the opened a'road to about a dozen bold horsemen of the Chasseurs a Cheval, who, with their captain at their head,rushed through this break in our line to recapture the gun. Garibaldi had only time to step aside when the horseman passed, sabring right and left. But they did not go far, for after the pursuit had sufficiently recovered and soon emptied the greater part of their saddles. The captain, a sergeant, and a private tried to make their escape, and would have succeeded but for Garibaldi's personal bravery. He went into the middle of the road, and having left his revolvers in the holsters when-he dismounted, he drew his sword, and placed himself in a position to stop the captain, a powerful person with him at the time was Captain Missori, of the Guides, who was likewise on foot, but armed with a revolver. His first shot, wounding the horse of the Neapolitan captain, brought it on its haunches; Garibaldi seized hold of the bridle, intending to secure the captain as his prisoner. But the captain answered to the demand to surrender by a blow with his sword at Garibaldi, who parried and retaliated, cutting the Neapolitan captain with one stroke down the face and neck, and prostrating him dead at his feet. While Garibaldi was thus engaged in this single-handed combat, Captain Missori shot down the sergeant who came to assist his officer. This one despatched, he seized hold of the private whose horse had been shot, and when he resisted, shot him also with another barrel from his revolver."

It would seem by the description of the battle that in the main the Neapolitans stood on the defensive, firing from behind walls and all kinds of covers, and were slowly dislodged, the Sicilians losing heavily throughout. The fight lasted for fourteen hours, in the heat of the day.

"From the kind of fighting, you may judge of our losses. The whole force, which was about 5,000 men, has 750 dead and wounded; it is impossible to estimate the loss of the Neapolitans, but it is not likely that they had more than one-third of our own. Fortunately, slight wounds, principally in the extremities, prevail."

We read in a letter, dated July 26 :—

"Yesterday the evacuation of the citadel of Melazzo began, and in the evening it was completed. One among the first embarked was Colonel Bosco, who, although escorted by several officers, had to pass through a fire fire of hisses, which seems to be the only reward he gets for his pains. He boasted of having taken Medici's bay horse, a rather indifferent animal, and now he was obliged to leave behind his own grey, a far better horse. The wounded were brought down through the town to the beach, where they were embarked. This gave an opportunity to all those who wished to desert. Above all, in the artillery there are a good many who took advantage of this tempting opportunity. Among the rest, a sergeant's guard came over with arms and luggage.

"As usual, the Neapolitans would not leave without behaving as is their wont. They spiked all of the guns they could, besides which they left behind them a train to blow up the powder magazine. The thing was cunningly concealed under a lot of hay and straw out of which the fuses peeped. All around loose powder was strewn so as to facilitate the process of explosion.

"Fifty guns, 130 horses, 100,000 rounds of ammunition are the material fruits of the victory of Melazzo; but they represent only a small portion of the real results of this victory, which will probably open the gates of Messina. It is what Calatafimi was for Palermo. It establishes once more the superiority of the Cacciatori against all odds of position and cannon. If the disproportion in numbers were not as great as at Calatafimi the advantage of the Neapolitans in point of position and artillery was perhaps greater before Melazzo than at Calatafimi. They had sent there the flower of the Neapolitan army in Sicily, all volunteers, who had been called upon to form the expedition. They were commanded by the man who enjoys, deservedly or undeservedly, the highest reputation among Neapolitan leaders, and all this was overthrown by one day's fight. What chance was there of holding out under any circumstances ?"

In a letter dated Messina, July 29, the correspondent reports the evacuation of the town :—

"Before withdrawing, the Bank funds were consigned to the committee of the place, and the evacuation took place in the most regular way. The evacuation on one side, and the entry of the visiters on the other side, was the signal of a metamorphosis in the town of Messina which can only be designated by the name of resurrection. All that had been compressed for the last four months came out now with all the violence of which these southern natures are capable. In the afternoon, about half-past two, Garibaldi, apprised of the entry of Medici, arrived in person. I can find no words to describe the ovations which are given to Garibaldi. Imagine a long-expected Messiah greeted by the people he has delivered, the heart of the whole people poured out before the man of the people, who feels and lives with the life of the masses.

"The very day of the entrance negociations began about the evacuation of all the points except of the forts on the harbour, but it was only yesterday that the conditions were fixed. The Neapolitans are to evacuate the two forts on the hills above the town, leaving all the *material* in the hands of the victors. They are to leave the position of San Giovanni, on the southern extremity of the town, these latter to be occupied by our outposts, and to form the limits of our position towards the Castle; the open space before this last, called Piana di Terranova, to be a land of neutral ground, with a line of demarcation for Neapolitan sentries; Neapolitan officers and soldiers to have free ingress and egress in and from the town, and to be allowed to purchase provisions; the Castle not to fire unless attacked.

The correspondent of the *Post* gives the following as Garibaldi's speech at Messina to the crowd assembled before his quarters:—

"Messinese, it is against my nature to come forth like an actor on a stage. I do not like to exhibit myself, but, as it is your wish that I should speak to you, I thank you from my heart for the affection that you show me. Remember well that Sicily is a country which, by its sacrifices, has earned the right to freedom. This freedom it is on the point of obtaining. To the appeal which I now make to you, let your answer be to overthrow the enemies of Italy. Recollect that I care far more for facts than for appearances."

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT NEWFOUNDLAND.

It is our privilege and pride to record to-day an event which will form a chapter of thrilling interest in the future history of Newfoundland—the arrival and disembarkation at St. John's of his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and heir apparent to the British Throne.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, two British ships of war were signalled from the block-house and shortly afterwards the intelligence that the Royal squadron was in the offing spread with the rapidity of lightning. A species of wild yet delightful enthusiasm appeared to animate all classes of the population; instantly, as if by magic, the shades of dress and manners were displayed from the mercantile establishments, the shipping in port, the public buildings, churches, and from private residences throughout the city. About 6 o'clock the Hero, Captain Seymour, 90 gun ship, entered our port, and slowly—a magnificent spectacle—advanced to her station opposite the Government wharf, shortly afterwards the Ariadne, 26 guns, Captain Vansittart, followed, and took her place a short distance be low the Hero. The French war steamer Scsostris, Capt. Clone, was telegraphed from the Blockhouse about the same time as the Hero and Ariadne, and entered the harbour and came to anchor shortly before them. After the squadron had come to anchor, the Commandant of the Garrison, Major Grant, proceeded on board the Hero, and on his return it was announced to the assembled thousands that his Royal Highness would land on the next morning at ten o'clock. Accordingly at an unusually early hour yesterday the town was all life and motion; the enthusiasm was intense; the display of bunting in the port and in the city was truly grand. In consequence of the rain, which fell smartly all the morning, the landing of the Prince was deferred till 12 o'clock; before that hour the weather became more propitious, and the people assembled from all quarters; it is supposed there could be no less than 20,000 present. Notwithstanding the disagreeableness produced by the rain, the seats set apart for the ladies on the Government wharf were well filled, and a goodly display of beauty was there. The eastern division of the wharf, where is the landing-place, was occupied by his Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, dressed in the rich and beautiful uniform in which he appears on public occasions; the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland; the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, R.C. Bishop of St. John's; the Right Rev. Dr. Dalton, R.C. Bishop of Harbour Grace; the Archdeacon, the garrison chaplains, and the ministers of the respectful Protestant churches of the city; the Judges, the President and members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Hon. G. H. Emerson, Master in Chancery, holding rank as an Executive Councillor; the Speaker and members of the House of Assembly, Major Grant and the officers of the garrison, the Clerk of the House of Assembly, the police magistrates of St. John's, &c. The western division of the wharf was occupied by the ladies and by the members of the press.

At twelve o'clock precisely the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his suite, consisting of the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household; Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Governor to his Royal Highness; the Equerries in Waiting, Major Teesdale, R.A., and Captain Grey, Grenadier Guards; Dr. Acland, his Royal Highness's physician; and Mr. Eagleheart, private secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, left the Hero in the Royal barge under a salute from the Ariadne. From the time his Royal Highness left the ship till he placed for the first time his foot on Transatlantic soil, the cheers of thousands of spectators were deafening. A few minutes after the landing, the order of procession was formed. Outside the Government wharf gate—over which was erected a beautiful triumphal arch, on the front of which was placed in conspicuous letters, "God save the Queen," and other appropriate mottoes and emblems—carriages were in waiting to receive the Prince and suite, his Excellency the Governor, the Bishops, Judges and President of the Council, followed in their own lines by the members of the civil and military establishments already referred to, and the members of the press, after which the various public societies according to the programme previously published. The course of the procession was through Water-street to Cochrane-street, up Cochrane-street (at the head of which was also placed a magnificent grand arch), then through Cochrane-place to Queen's-bridge-road, along Queen's-bridge-road to the eastern entrance of Government-house, passing through a third triumphal arch near the Commissariat Department. The procession thus arrived at Government-house, on the lawn at the front of which the children of the various Sunday and day schools, numbering more than 1,000, were drawn up. A royal salute upon the arrival of his Royal Highness at Government-house the levee was held. First were presented addresses from various public bodies—viz., Executive Council, Legislative Council, House of Assembly, Lord Bishop and clergy, the inhabitants of St. John's, Benevolent Irish Societies of St. John's and Conception Bay, St. George's Society, Mechanics' Society, the inhabitants of Harbour Grace, and, we believe, from others. Subjoined is the reply of his Royal Highness to the addresses presented yesterday, and also a list of the names of the gentlemen presented at the levee.

We omitted to mention in the proper place that Captain Clone and the officers of the French war steamer Sesostris joined the members of the civil and military departments assembled on the Government-wharf to receive the Prince; also that a guard of honour of the Royal Newfoundland Companies was on the wharf, and the Volunteer Rifle Companies Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 were drawn up outside the gate; the Fire Engine Companies, occupied no mean position in the demonstration, and deserve special notice. We may observe before we close this very meagre description of the grandest day in the annals of Newfoundland that Cochrane-street presented a scene not often witnessed; every window was crowded with human faces, every house was literally obscured with flags and banners.

Last evening there was a grand illumination at the Colonial Building, and in Custom-house, the Court-house, the Orphan Asylum, and other buildings, in honour of the visit of his Royal Highness.

To-night the public ball will take place, at which will be present probably 1,000 or 1,200 persons. Dancing will commence on the arrival of the Prince of Wales, which is expected to be about ten o'clock. We are authorised to announce that Captain Seymour has granted the use of the splendid band of the Hero for that occasion.

The following is the reply of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the addresses of the inhabitants of St. John's and Harbour Grace, and of the various societies of St. John's, presented to his Royal Highness yesterday immediately after his arrival at Government House :—

"Gentlemen—I sincerely thank you for the addresses which you have presented to me, and for the hearty welcome which I have received from you all on landing upon the shores of this the earliest colonial possession of the British Crown.

"I trust you will not think me regardless of your zealous loyalty if I acknowledge these addresses collectively.

"It will afford me the greatest satisfaction to report to the Queen the devotion to her Crown and person which has been unmistakably evinced by your reception of her son, as it is eloquently expressed in the words of the several addresses from various bodies of this town, and from the inhabitants of Harbour Grace.

"I am charged by the Queen to convey to you the assurance of the deep concern which she has ever felt in this interesting portion of her dominions.

"I shall carry back with me a lively recollection of this day's proceedings, and of your kindness towards myself personally, but, above all, of those hearty demonstrations of patriotism which prove your deep-rooted attachment to the great mother country of which we all glory to be called the sons."

The following is his Royal Highness' answer to the addresses of the Executive and Legislative Councils:—

"Gentlemen,—I thank you from my heart for your address.

"To-day I have set foot, for the first time, on the easternmost portion of those vast territories in North America which own the sway of Great Britain, and I have here a foretaste of the kind reception which I am led to expect in the more populous portions of the empire, which, in fulfilment of the duty entrusted to me by the Queen, I am about to visit.

"Your anticipations of the pleasure and interest which I shall take in all that I am about to see and learn in the great countries that are before me cannot fail to be realised, and I shall, indeed, rejoice if my presence among you can conduce to a full appreciation of the sympathy in the happiness and prosperity of this colony, which, I know, is felt not less by the sovereign than by the people of that country to which you have expressed your affection and attachment."

The following is a copy of his Royal Highness' answer to the two several addresses by the Bishop and clergy of the English Church, and by the Bishop and clergy of the Roman Catholic Church :—

"I receive with deep gratification the address which you have presented to me.

"The anxiety which has ever been manifested by the Queen for the promotion of all that concerns the religious, moral, and social condition of her people is well known to you. She will therefore rejoice to hear that your labours in this island have been crowned with so large a measure of success, and that good order and obedience to the laws characterise the population among whom, by the Divine will, your lot has been cast.

"That the inhabitants of this colony may long live in the profession of an earnest faith, and at the same time in religious peace and harmony, shall be my constant prayer.

"Personally I thank you for your congratulations upon my safe arrival, and for your good wishes."

NEW ZEALAND.

(From the *London Gazette* of Last Night.)

ADMIRALTY, AUGUST 1.—Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty from Commodore William Loring, C.B., senior officer of her Majesty's ships and vessels on the Australia n station :—

No. 19. Her Majesty's ship Iris, Auckland, April 27, 1860.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of Admiralty, copies of reports which I have received from Captain Cracroft, of her Majesty's ship Niger, relative to the proceedings of a party of seamen employed on shore at Taranaki, at the requisition of his Excellency the Governor of New Zealand.

The capture of the pah, as described in his letter No. 10, was, on the part of Captain Cracroft, his officers, and men, a most dashing and judiciously timed affair.

His Excellency Colonel Gore Browne informs me that it was most opportune. The death of several of the most troublesome of the Taranaki chiefs, and of a considerable number of their followers, served not only to damp the ardour of the rebellious tribes, but also to avenge some cold-blooded murders which these very people had committed only a few days previously.

And it is now known that, under God's providence, this success was also the means of saving the lives of a detachment of the Colonial Volunteers whom the Maories had beleaguered in a neighbouring house, and whose ammunition was almost expended.

Captain Cracroft has not mentioned his own personal share in the affair, but I learn that his coolness on that and on other occasions was most conspicuous, and that he did not undertake this most arduous service in a spirit of headstrong gallantry, but from a deliberate conviction that it was necessary that the attempt should be made, and therefore it was done, and done most successfully.

Under these circumstances I trust that their lordships will submit, in accordance with the request of Captain Cracroft, in his letter No. 11, to decorate William Odgers, leading seaman, with the Victoria Cross. These Maori natives are by no means a contemptible foe—man to man they are equal to ourselves; and in the storming of the pah it could only have been by eager and determined gallantry that success could have been attained.

I also beg to call their lordships' attention to his letter No. 12, enclosing a letter from the colonel in command of the troops in another part of the field, and also a letter from Colonel Gold, commanding-in-chief.

Lieutenant W. H. Blake's conduct, as senior lieutenant of her Majesty's ship Niger, has been uniformly correct and efficient, and whilst on shore, in command of 55 seamen, he has proved a gallant leader.

I much regret to state that his wound is of a serious nature; and I beg very respectfully and strongly to recommend him to the notice of their lordships, as an officer whose conduct has rendered him worthy of promotion.—I have, &c.,

WILLIAM LORING, Commodore.

To the secretary of the Admiralty.

No. 10. Her Majesty's Ship Niger, Taranaki, New Zealand, March 31, 1860.

SIR,—At one p.m., on the 28th inst., I received the enclosed requisition from Colonel Gold; you are aware through my letter of proceedings, No. 8, that 55 men belonging to this ship, under the command of the first lieutenant, were already landed to assist in the defence of the town, but as the case appeared urgent and the weather was fine I did not hesitate in complying with it, and landed at two p.m. with the force detailed in the margin.*

2. We had scarcely taken up a position, pointed out to me by Colonel Gold, when intelligence arrived that Colonel Murray was hard pressed by the natives and short of ammunition. Colonel Murray invited me to advance to his support. I therefore proceeded to the Omata Blockhouse, about four miles on the great south road, from whence I was enabled to obtain a good view of the country, and of a pah constructed on the crown of a hill, about a mile beyond, which displayed flags, and from which a continual fire of musketry was kept up upon Colonel Murray's forces on our right; here I found Lieutenant Blake, first lieutenant of the Niger, just brought in dangerously wounded by a ball through the breast.

3. I immediately sent Mr. W. H. Hyde, assistant-paymaster, doing duty as my aide-de-camp, to inform Colonel Murray of my arrival; and as it was half-past five, and there was but an hour's daylight left, I determined to attack this pah at once.

4. Accordingly I planted the 24-pounder rocket tube about 700 yards from it, and after a few discharges, the men stormed the pah under a heavy fire, in the most gallant style—William Odgers, leading seaman, doing duty as my coxswain, being the first man in it; and, having captured the flags, and destroyed everything living in the trenches, as far as could be ascertained in the dark, I returned to the blockhouse.

5. In performing this service I am thankful to say that I had only four men wounded, which may be in some measure accounted for by the rapidity of the attack, taking the enemy completely by surprise, and giving no time for the usual Maori tactics; while the increasing darkness also favoured our small force, and prevented a good aim being taken by their sharpshooters.

6. It was impossible for me to estimate the number opposed to us, nor could their exact loss be ascertained—16 dead were counted inside the entrenchment, 11 or 12 were lying in the bush outside; but no doubt many of the wounded succeeded in crawling away unobserved.

7. After a short rest at the blockhouse, I returned to town, placed the wounded in military hospital, and re-embarked my men, as I did not consider the ship safe without them at this exposed anchorage.

8. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of all engaged in this sharp and decisive affair, more especially the conduct of William Odgers, leading seamen, to which I shall bring your more particular notice in another letter.

I beg to enclose the surgeon's report of casualties in the party landed.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) P. CRACROFT,

Captain and Senior Officer in New Zealand.

Commodore Wm. Loring, C.B., Senior Officer.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE PARTY FROM HER MAJESTY'S SHIP NIGER, AT THE ATTACK AND CAPTURE OF THE MAORI PAH, ON THE 28TH MARCH, 1860.

Robert Glanville, captain foretop, severely wounded in the leg

George Tozer, ordinary second class, severely shot through the thigh.

William Palmer, private R.M., severely wounded in the knee.

William Clark, private R.M., severely wounded in the knee.—(Signed)

W. PATRICK, Surgeon H.M.S. Niger.

(Signed) P. CRACROFT,

Captain and Senior Officer, New Zealand.

(Copy.)

No. 11. Her Majesty's ship Niger, Taranaki, New Zealand, March 31, 1860.

SIR,—With reference to paragraph No. 4 of my letter No. 10, 1860, I beg leave most respectfully to lay before you a statement of the conspicuous gallantry of William Odgers, leading seaman, upon the occasion of the pah, in having been the first to enter it, in the face of the heavy fire opened upon us.

He also assisted in hauling down the enemy's colours, in which act of daring, which was performed under my own eye, three other men equally participated, viz:—Robert Glanville, captain foretop, William Older, A.B., and William Clark, supernumerary marine, belonging to the Iris, carrying your broad pendant.

And I should wish to submit for your consideration whether all these men are entitled equally with William Odgers to the decoration of the Victoria Cross, and if not, then I should beg leave to recommend William Odgers for it, as being the most deserving for the reason first mentioned.

It would be proper to add that Robert Glanville and William Clark were both severely wounded in the pah.

(Signed) P. CRACROFT,

Captain and Senior Officer in New Zealand.

Commodore Wm. Loring, C.B., Senior Officer.

(Copy.)

No. 12. Her Majesty's ship Niger, Taranaki, March 31, 1860.

SIR,—Referring to my letter No. 10 of this date, reporting the service upon which Lieutenant W. H. Blake, senior lieutenant in charge of a detachment of seamen and marines, had been employed with the force under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Murray, 65th Regiment—

I have now the honour to enclose a letter and its enclosure received from the lieutenant colonel, expressing his high sense of the gallant conduct of Lieuten ant Blake, at the action at Omata on the 28th instant, in which that officer was dangerously wounded, as also of the steady good conduct of the petty officers, seamen, and marines upon that occasion, under Mr. C. B. Theobald, midshipman, upon whom the command had devolved.

In requesting you to bring the gallant conduct of Lieut. Blake to the favourable notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I beg to recommend him to their lordships as a most zealous, active officer, who has always merited my entire confidence, and is well worthy of promotion.

The name of Lieut. Blake has been before mentioned to their lordships in despatches, as being the senior lieutenant present at the destruction of formidable Chinese piratical strongholds and junks in March, 1859.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) P. CRACROFT,

Captain and Senior Officer in New Zealand.

Commodore Loring, C.B., &c.

(Copy.)

New Plymouth, March 31, 1860.

SIR,—I consider it due to you to express the high sense I entertain of the gallant services rendered by Lieutenant Blake, and the officers and men of her Majesty's ship Niger, who formed part of the force under my command, employed against the rebel natives at the village of Omata, on the 28th instant.

I was myself an eye-witness of the steadiness with which the gallant blue-jackets advanced in the skirmishing order over a difficult piece of country, compelling their opponents to retire before them; and from the information that has reached me since, their force told severely.

I beg to add that it was with extreme regret that I beheld their gallant leader taken to the rear dangerously wounded. My regret was the greater from feelings of friendship I entertained for that officer, occasioned by the perfect cordiality which existed between us on all matters of duty since he has been attached to the garrison under my command.

I beg further to inform you that the men of the Niger, when ordered to retire, displayed the same steadiness under the command of Mr. Theobald, who seemed to possess the coolness of a veteran.

I herewith enclose a return of casualties in the Naval Brigade.

I have, &c.,

G. F. MURRAY,

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain P. Cracroft, R.N.,

Commanding her Majesty's ship Niger.

Lieutenant W. H. Blake, dangerous bullet wound in right breast.

Thomas Millard, Royal Marines, shot through the head, since dead.

Brigade Office, Taranaki, March 29, 1860.

Colonel Gold, commanding the forces, wishes to express to Captain Cracroft, of her Majesty's ship Niger, senior naval officer on the station, Lieut.-Col. Murray, 65th Regiment, and Capt. Brown, of the New Plymouth Militia, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, warrant and petty officers and men, who were engaged yesterday with the enemy, his high sense of the gallantry displayed, which led not only to the rapid destruction of a Pah, but also to a considerable loss on the part of the insurgents. The Colonel commanding will not fail to report most favourably to higher authority their distinguished valour and most active exertions.—By command,

JAMES PAUL,

Captain 65th Regt., Acting Major of Brigade.

In consideration of his services, as mentioned in these despatches, Lieutenant William Hans Blake has been promoted to the rank of Commander, with seniority, from 26th June, 1860.

William Ogders has also been offered a warrant as a gunner or boatswain, provided he be found competent

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The following is the extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated July 20 :—Affairs are becoming more and more serious. There is no question but that the contagion will spread, and once the Moslem fanaticism is excited there will be no stopping it, except after a fearful loss of life. People here pity Syrians are gutting more uneasy from day to day. The outbreak will come sooner or later, it is only a question of time. The government are in daily dread of a revolution, and when it does burst out, the fanatical portion of the population will take advantage of the opportunity to fall upon the Christians. There are but few troops here, and these are Croats, and cannot be relied upon; in fact, they are ferocious and fanatical. The people are buying up powder and arms in large quantities. The lower orders are almost in a state of starvation—misery everywhere stares one in the face, provisions are frightfully dear, and trade is at a stand. The circulating medium never was scarcer, and the richer Turks are obliged to sell their jewels to pay their current expenses. The army and all the government *employés* have been without pay for twelve months, and there is not a piastre in the treasury. Diamonds and other jewels can now be purchased at half their value.

IMPELIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

THE CURRAGH OF KILDARE.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE asked whether any lease had been executed or was in contemplation whereby the Curragh of Kildare would be transferred from the Department of Woods and Forests to the War Department, and whether it was intended to erect thereupon stone or brick barracks.

Earl DE GREY and RIPON said that some time ago there were some communications between the War Department and that of the Woods and Forests in regard to the transference of property at the Curragh of Kildare from the latter to the former. Those communications, however, did not come to a satisfactory conclusion, and it was not now in contemplation either to make any such transfer, or to erect barracks of stone or brick on the Curragh. He could not say that it was intended to discontinue the occupation of the Curragh as a camp, because valuable instruction was there imparted to the troops.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

THE CHAPLAINCY OF THE SOUTH DUBLIN UNION—CASE OF THE REV. MR. FOX.

The O'DONOGHUE called the attention of the House to the dismissal of the Rev. L. C. P. Fox from the chaplaincy of the South Dublin Union by the Irish Poor Law Commissioners. He explained that, it having been thought necessary to search some of the female inmates for certain articles of clothing, the latter refused to be searched by the female keepers in the presence of the male officers, a scene of confusion and riot occurred, and Mr. Fox, who witnessed part of the proceedings, alleged that great indecency was committed in presence of the men, and also by them in the act of search. An inquiry subsequently took place, when the men dented the allegations made against them, though their statements were highly contradictory of each other. The result was, that Mr. Fox was not only dismissed from his chaplaincy, because he refused to withdraw or modify the testimony he had given. The hon. member complained that great injustice had been done to Mr. Fox, and that he had been dismissed by the commissioners solely to screen the officers of the Union from the charges brought against them, and he read the evidence given by some of the female paupers in corroboration of the hon. gentleman's statement, which, in his evidence of the officers, he maintained, was entirely destitute of credit. He hoped the Government would not support the Poor Law Commissioners in this instance merely on the ground that men in authority should be supported, but that the Government and the House would do justice to the Rev. Mr. Fox, who had been so grossly outraged.

Mr. BRADY also supported the case of Mr. Fox, and maintained that no twelve men in England would, on the evidence, have come to the conclusion that the Irish Poor Law Commissioners had arrived at.

Mr. CARDWELL observed that the Poor Law Commissioners were in no way responsible for the institution of the enquiry, or the manner in which it was conducted, though they were responsible for the steps they afterwards formed of it. A riot of a serious kind had taken place in the workhouse while a search was going on, and on the invitation of the guardians the Poor Law Commissioners instituted an inquiry into the circumstances. Mr. Fox had given evidence, in which he stated that conduct had taken place which was scandalous, obscene, and abominable, but it was not be observed that Mr. Fox was not in the room in which the occurrences took place, but saw them from another room, and through the window. The other witnesses did not hear out the statement made by Mr. Fox, and, without imputing any blame to that gentleman, who had no doubt spoken what he believed to be the truth, the commissioners were bound to say that the allegations were not sustained by the evidence. They did not believe that the officers of the establishment were guilty of the conduct imputed to them, and, as persons responsible for the peace and tranquillity of the workhouse, in which were 2,000 or 3,000 inmates, they felt that so long as Mr. Fox adhered to the statement that "scandalous, obscene, and abominable" conduct had been committed the safety of the establishment was compromised, and they invited him to withdraw these words. Mr. Fox not only did not withdraw them, but repeated them, and the commissioners, not in the way of punishment, but simply for the preservation of the peace of the establishment, removed him from his office. They cast no imputation on Mr. Fox's character, for they believed that he had spoken what he thought to be true, but from the conflicting evidence had stated it was deemed necessary to remove him. He must also state that the commissioners did n ot approve of the manner in which the search had in th is case been conducted, and in that disapproval he entirely concurred.

SIR G. BOWYER thought the statement of the Secretary for Ireland very unsatisfactory. For male officers to search females was clearly illegal; and he contended that to sacrifice Mr. Fox merely for what was called the peace of the workhouse, was in the highest degree harsh and unjust.

Mr. BUTT contended that the search in this case was illegal, and that the commissioners in giving their sanction to it had set a precedent for similar conduct being followed in every workhouse in Ireland. He denounced the indecency of the search in the presence of men, some of whom even took part in it, and asked if the female paupers of Ireland were to be treated in a way which no member of that House would tolerate in the case of his own daughter. Mr. Fox had done nothing but his duty in giving evidence of what he knew, and the way in which he had been treated by the commissioners would have the effect of preventing others in similar circumstances from complaining of misconduct on the part of the officials.

Mr. HENLEY said it was evident that the row in this workhouse was caused by women being searched in the presence of men; a riot would have taken place under similar circumstances in any workhouse in England. He was surprised to hear the Secretary for Ireland say that the Poor Law Commissioners were not responsible for this searching of women in the presence of men. Were they to understand that workhouse masters might do anything of this kind in the establishments committed to their charge, and that the Poor Law Commissioners were not to be held responsible?

Mr. CARDWELL had said that the Commissioners were not responsible for the search taking place, but that they were responsible for the judgment they formed of it, after it took place, on the evidence laid before them.

Mr. HENLEY thought that was a very fine distinction. Of course the commissioners were not responsible for what they did not know; but he maintained that they were responsible for everything that they did on what was brought before them. The commissioners had dismissed the Roman Catholic chaplain because they thought he was mistaken in his evidence, for they did not charge him with wilful falsehood, but, on the contrary, admitted that he spoke what he believed to be the truth. This was very hard justice. The right hon. gentleman said he was not punished; but to dismiss a man from his place was a very severe punishment, and he thought the effect of such treatment would be to prevent persons circumstanced as this gentleman was from giving evidence against any official in a workhouse in future.

Mr. DEASY agreed with what had been said on all sides in disapproval of the mode in which the search had been conducted, which he had no hesitation in saying was illegal. He would be the last, also, to condemn Mr. Fox for the evidence which he had given; but the Poor Law Commissioners, when they came to decide upon the question, were bound to attend to the evidence of those who had a better opportunity of observing what passed than he had, and in doing so they arrived at the conclusion that he had committed a mistake.

Mr. VANCE thought it should be borne in mind that all the officials who gave evidence in the case were in the room in which the circumstances occurred, while the chaplain only saw what passed through two windows.

Colonel FRENCH believed the object of the hon. member for Tipperary in bringing forward this case was to vindicate the character of Mr. Fox—("No, no")—and in that he had completely succeeded. He thought the commissioners should be asked to reconsider the decision they had arrived at.

Mr. MONSELL denied that the object of the hon. member for Tipperary was to vindicate the character of Mr. Fox. (Hear, hear.) His character required no vindication. (Hear, hear.) It was the duty of the Secretary for Ireland to denounce the conduct of the Poor Law Commissioners in this case, and he hoped he would yet rise in his place and tell the House that he meant to bring them to account for the part they had taken in this disgraceful transaction.

Lord PALMERSTON concurred in all that had been said as to the iniquity of this case, and he hoped the House would not allow the discussion to terminate without resolving to mark its sense of what had occurred. They were, in his opinion, bound in every obligation of justice and duty to give an expression of the opinion which they entertained of the conduct of the commissioners. He, therefore, moved "That this House is of opinion that the conduct of the Irish Poor Law Commissioners, in relation to the dismissal of the Rev. Mr. Fox from his office as chaplain of the South Dublin Union, and the occurrences which gave occasion for it, are not calculated to promote confidence in the administration of the Poor Law or the proper exercise of the powers of the commission." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SCULLY seconded the amendment.

Mr. MAGUIRE complained of insinuations thrown out by the Poor Law Commissioners against Mr. Fox, as if he had been actuated by a prurient curiosity in going to the room to witness what was passing. The Poor Law Commissioners were, he must say, doing everything in their power to render themselves odious to the people of Ireland. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel DICKSON regretted that the noble lord the member for Marylebone had not included in his motion a recommendation that the Rev. Mr. Fox should be reinstated in his place. He must say that he could not